

QUEENSLAND THE PROGRESSIVE!

AN ACCOUNT OF THE COLONY,
ITS SOIL, CLIMATE, PRODUCTIONS & CAPABILITIES,
WITH A
DESCRIPTION OF EVERY PHASE OF LIFE AND OCCUPATION,
ADVICE TO EMIGRANTS, &c.

BY

J. C. WHITE,

FORTY YEARS IN AUSTRALIA.

A wise man's eyes are in his head!

"Solomon."

Your grateful humble servant,

J. C. WHITE.

LONDON, 18th June, 1870.

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OFFENSIVE AND THE PROGRESSIVE

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J. O. WHITE

WATERLOW AND SONS, PRINTERS, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

FORTY YEARS IN AUSTRALIA.

—————

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IT IS

TO
ROBERT GEORGE WYNDHAM HERBERT, Esq.,
ASSISTANT UNDER SECRETARY, COLONIAL OFFICE,
LONDON.

SIR,

As the first Colonial Secretary in the administration of the Government of Queensland, and the chief promoter of the system of Immigration which gave an impetus to the prosperity of the Colony, I beg to dedicate to you the following little work, in the hope that it may tend to perpetuate your interest in a people in whose memory your name is associated with feelings of respect and esteem.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your grateful humble servant,

J. C. WHITE.

LONDON, 18th June, 1870.

P R E F A C E .

HALF the difficulty of doing a thing is overcome by knowing how to do it, and a deal of the annoyance and inconvenience experienced by persons arriving in the Colonies from England would be obviated, or greatly lessened, if they were put in possession of the actual state of society, occupations pursued, and manners of life, in most cases so different to the impression they had formed previous to leaving their Fatherland.

In perusing the following pages a man can see at once if there is any opening for him in Queensland. A plain, unvarnished statement is given of every vocation, not founded, as is often the case, upon theoretical speculation or hearsay evidence, but derived from practical experience during a sojourn of forty years in the Australian Colonies.

Unconnected with the Government, having no stock or land for disposal, no speculation to advance, I may safely say that I have no personal interest in the following pages beyond a desire to benefit the labouring population of the United Kingdom ; a sufficient excuse, I trust, for pleading that the critic may be lenient to the literary defects of this little work.

J. C. WHITE.

LONDON, 18th June, 1870.

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QUEENSLAND THE PROGRESSIVE!

QUEENSLAND,

ON the north-eastern portion of New Holland is situated the Colony of Queensland, the largest colony attached to the Crown of Great Britain.

It has a sea-board to the eastward of 1,150 miles to the Pacific Ocean, and on the north a sea-board of 700 miles to the Gulf of Carpentaria, and waters of the Indian Archipelago, which consists of a vast assemblage of islands, prominent among them being New Guinea, supposed to be a vast gold field.

The size of the Colony of Queensland may be imagined by the following reliable calculations:—

It is double the size of Canada, and half as large again as England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France, and Spain put together.

At the extreme northern limit of the colony, directly facing New Guinea, which is only a few miles distant, is the Settlement of Somerset, at Port Albany, from whence the coast line westward extends to the recently occupied country at the head of the Gulf of Carpentaria.

Queensland, extending as it does from a temperate zone into the tropics, embraces every kind of climate, and possesses soil equal to any in the known world; consequently it offers a wide field for the labouring population of the United Kingdom, which requires only to be known to be fully appreciated.

We possess an unlimited amount of pasture ground, our flocks and herds are increasing and require dispersion. Parties are daily pushing their operations into the interior,

and occupying the country far beyond the limits of civilization. We have animal food in abundance, a healthy climate, soil that will produce anything that can be grown on the European continent or the fertile plains of India, and means of employing capital so that an annual return of 15 to 20 per cent. can be insured. We import flour, tea, sugar, hay, and most of the necessaries as well as luxuries of life; and to make us a self-sustaining people, by developing the resources of our country, and spending the capital therein which we now export, we require labour.

It is ordained that labour shall be the lot of man, and that by the sweat of his brow he shall earn his bread; but where there is a redundancy of population, or fickle climates, a severe winter following upon a dry summer, where the price of food is high, the rent of land enormous, and a thousand other circumstances retarding the progress of the labouring man, it does not follow that the result of labour shall be always successful. It is otherwise in Queensland—a sober, industrious, honest man, must succeed; his success depends upon himself, and the country is open to all sects and creeds.

To the labouring classes of England, Ireland, and Scotland, the following pages are addressed, affording a brief notice of life in Queensland to intending emigrants. Each may here find the mode of employment best suited to his capabilities, and a careful perusal of the remarks founded upon many years of practical experience, will tend to remove the awkwardness which naturally accompanies the new comer upon his entering into a new sphere of life.

The soil of Queensland is remarkable for the variety and abundance of the indigenous vegetation; the grass especially is of a superior description, and very fattening for stock, and, owing to the vicinity to the tropics, rain is much more frequent and abundant than in the neighbouring colonies.

The average weight of fat sheep may be taken at 60 lbs., and cattle at 800 lbs., and from the account sales of Queensland wool, it appears that the quality of that export is not at all deteriorated by the effects of heat.

Running parallel with the eastern sea-board of Queensland is a vast chain of mountains called the Dividing Range, at a distance of 50 to 60 miles from the sea. This range divides the eastern waters or rivers from the western streams which flow into South Australia, or discharge themselves into the Gulf of Carpentaria. In the immediate vicinity of this range is a large amount of table land of the finest description, which, from its elevated position, 2,000 feet above the sea, and cooler climate, can produce English cereals and fruits.

The following is a list of the various articles that can be produced in Queensland :—

Wheat	Plums
Maize or Indian corn	Orange
Oats	Lemon
Rye	Citron
Barley	Bananas or plantains
Tares and vetches	Pine apples
White clover	Guavas
Hemp	Custard apples
Linseed	Dates
Cassava	Sweet potatoes
Potatoes	Arrow-root
Vines	Tobacco
Peaches	Ginger
Apricots	Sugar cane
Nectarines	Cotton
Pears	Coffee
Apples	Tea
Pomegranates	Poppy or opium
Passion fruit	Mulberry
Loquats	Castor oil
Almonds	Olives
Strawberries	Indigo
Raspberries	Melons, rock and water
Quinces	Pumpkins
Figs	Sorghum
Cherries	Silk

Rosella
Cherimoya
Jack fruit

New Zealand flax
Okra
Arnotta

Domestic vegetables and flowers of every description, both European and Oriental.

American grasses thrive well in Queensland. The Prairie grass promises to be a valuable production, also the Buffalo grass.

Lucerne grows most luxuriantly, and, when properly cultivated, will last for years, yielding six to eight cuttings per annum.

Public attention has recently been directed to the cultivation of cotton and sugar with great success, and there can be no doubt that, before many years have elapsed, both these productions will form important exports.

The forest trees of Queensland are suitable for building purposes, as well as the manufacture of furniture, tools, vehicles, &c. The timber can be cut for sale by any person paying a small license fee to the Government.

MORETON BAY PINE—similar to Baltic pine: used for all building purposes.

RED CEDAR—resembles Spanish mahogany, but is more porous in the grain: used for doors and sashes, articles of furniture, &c.

IRON BARK—hardwood timber, used for house and ship building: a very durable wood; the best shingles are made of it.

A shingle is a flat piece of wood, split in lengths of 18 inches, by 4 to 6 inches wide, and half an inch thick, used for covering houses, sheds, &c.

BLUE AND RED GUM—hardwood; used for building purposes, drays, carts, implements of husbandry, &c.

Box—hardwood; used for agricultural implements.

ROSEWOOD, MYALL AND MYRTLE—used for gig shafts, furniture, &c. The spears of the natives are made of myrtle: it is as tough as lancewood.

BLOODWOOD AND BLACK BUTT—hardwood ; used for fencing purposes.

SILKY OAK—used for making casks for water, tallow, beef, &c.

FOREST OAK—suitable for tool handles, bullock yokes, &c.

GREEN WATTLE: The bark of this is used for tanning leather, &c.; it is worth about £12 per ton.

And a great variety of beautiful fancy woods of various colours and shades.

The forest trees yield large quantities of gum, some of a very valuable description used for medicinal purposes, especially the “kino,” or juice of the spotted gum trees. The gums of Queensland will eventually prove a valuable article of export. The gum of the “green wattle” is equal to the best Arabic.

Bees are plentiful in the bush or forest, and honey can be procured in large quantities in certain localities, with the help of an aboriginal native. The colonial or native bees are very small, like a house-fly, and stingless; but English bees are fast spreading over the bush, and form their hives in the holes of decayed trees.

There are no wild beasts in the forests of Queensland dangerous to man, the only carnivorous animal being the “Dingo,” or native dog. It resembles a jackal in shape and disposition; a sneaking brute, very destructive to sheep and calves, but always slinking away at the sight of man.

You may travel hundreds of miles without seeing a snake. When disturbed, they always try to escape; and, with common precaution, the traveller may easily avoid danger.

The game of Queensland consists of the kangaroo and emeu, both of which afford fine sport for the huntsman, wallabys, opossums, native dogs, ducks, black swans, geese, pigeons, bustards, turkeys, quail, and snipe.

The coast rivers abound with mullet, bream, whiting, and perch, and the inland streams with codfish, catfish, eels, and perch.

In the harbours are found the “dugong,” turtles, oysters, crabs and prawns.

The “dugong” yields a fine oil, having the curative properties of the celebrated cod-liver oil.

LAND.

The land in Queensland affords the Government a considerable revenue from proceeds of sales, and rents for leases, as well as assessments upon the live stock depastured thereon. The settled districts are divided into runs, some of which are of great extent. These runs are occupied by a class of people called squatters or graziers, who possess large flocks of sheep and herds of cattle and horses.

The head establishment is generally called a station, named either after the original native name, or some other name connected with the old reminiscences of the occupier. Some of the stations are appropriated entirely to sheep, for which kind of stock the lands on the western shed of waters are most suitable; others to cattle only. Many combine both description of stock along with a sufficiency of horses to carry on operations. The stations and runs are transferred along with the stock, which is generally sold at a price to cover the value of the run and the cost of improvements, as for instance—a run with 50,000 sheep will probably be sold for 12s. per head for the sheep; run given in, and stores, drays, implements, horses, &c., to be taken at a valuation; the intrinsic value of the sheep at the time might probably be 6s. to 7s. per head.

✓ The Land Act of 1868 has been adopted with every desire to render the colony attractive to the immigrant, by offering every facility for the acquisition and permanent occupation of the country adapted for agricultural and grazing purposes. On all the old established runs in the colony, one half of the land has been resumed by the Government, and these resumed portions are now open for selection, either as grants to immigrants or for purchase or lease, and every facility is afforded to the new arrival to avail himself of the advantages offered for settlement. The country in general consists of

downs and plains, thinly timbered, and in many places large open plains without any timber, requiring only the introduction of the plough for tillage. The timber is available for building purposes, fencing in paddocks and firewood. No coal is used, except in towns for engineering purposes and smithies.

The Government of Queensland has established an office at No. 32, Charing Cross, London, where every information can be had, as regards Emigration to Queensland, Land open for purchase or lease, Employment to be obtained and rate of wages for all classes of mechanics, labourers, and domestic servants.

The Agent-General in London is a gentleman of many years' colonial experience as a squatter from one of the best agricultural districts in the colony.

Parties proceeding to Queensland at their own expense are entitled to a land order, authorising the selection of forty acres of land for every adult, and twenty acres for each child between one and twelve years of age, on any of the reserved blocks in the settled districts, which comprise the country contiguous to market towns, and having the advantage of frequent postal communication—supervision of police—proximity to ports and telegraph intercourse. These land orders are subject to certain conditions of residence and improvements which entail no inconvenience or extra expense to those who are desirous of making the colony their future home. Irrespective of the above selections, which become freehold property when the conditions are fulfilled, land can be selected for agricultural or grazing purposes upon easy terms of deferred payments—agricultural lands in any quantity from 40 acres to a square mile, or 640 acres, at fifteen shillings per acre, payable by an annual instalment of 1s. 6d. per acre; first class pastoral land in any quantity from 80 acres to four square miles, or 2,560 acres, at ten shillings per acre, payable annually at the rate of 1s. per acre; and second class pastoral in any quantity from 80 acres to twelve square miles, or 7,680 acres, at five shillings per acre, payable annually at the rate of 6d. per acre.

In consequence of the high rate of interest which capital commands in Queensland, the system of deferred payments, extending over a period of ten years without interest, is a boon of vast importance.

Money will command interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum upon good security; taking it at 10 per cent., agricultural land sold at 15s. per acre, and paid for in annual instalments, costs the purchaser only 8s. 3d. per acre. First class pastoral sold for 10s. and paid for in the same way, costs 5s. 6d. per acre, and second class pastoral 2s. 9d. per acre.

It is an established fact that the best or richest land does not produce the best wool; the sheep get fat and gross, and the wool has not that "*fineness*" of quality which sheep produce on good sound runs of an inferior quality of pasture.

These leased lands are also, in consequence of the low price and easy terms, subject to certain conditions, in order to prevent alienation until the grant of freehold is issued, being as it were collateral security to the Government for the facilities offered.

Blocks of land for sugar and coffee plantations, both which articles of colonial consumption as well as of commerce can be profitably grown in the range of climate suited to their culture, are also open for selection, in quantities varying from half a square mile or 320 acres to two miles square, or 1,280 acres, on very easy terms of deferred payments.

In the colony of Queensland agents are appointed by Government, on purpose to afford new arrivals every information with regard to the proper localities to settle in, and where employment is to be had. Maps of the several districts can be inspected, and a free railway passage is granted to any immigrant, within one month after his arrival, who may be desirous to see the country and judge for himself, an operation which should never be omitted.

The squatters of Queensland have a more advantageous tenure of their leased lands than those of the neighbouring colonies; certain rights of pre-emptive purchase are granted,

and when any portion of the land is withdrawn for sale, the improvements which may have been effected are valued and paid for.

Parties desirous of becoming squatters and stocking their own runs on new selections, will have to proceed some distance into the interior, where they are placed at the disadvantage of having to pay a higher rate of wages than in the settled districts, and having a greater extent of land carriage to pay for, besides incurring a serious delay in getting their produce to market. It is advisable for all persons without colonial experience to confine their operations to the settled districts.

Queensland, under the present land regulations, offers a wide field for any enterprising "middle man" who can command a small capital; by taking up a small block of land for farming purposes and a tract of country adjoining for running a few sheep, he forms the nucleus of a fortune which only requires time and careful supervision to realise. Water can be procured anywhere by making a reservoir to catch the rain, or by sinking wells. The extent of country comprised in the area of Queensland is equivalent to upwards of 4,000 acres to every man, woman and child, composing the present population.

SQUATTERS.

A squatter is any person who occupies a tract of country called a run on Government land for grazing purposes, and stocks it with sheep, cattle, or horses.

✓ In the early days of the colony, a man who had capital wherewith to purchase stock, formed an expedition into the bush, and after surveying the country and finding a locality suitable for his purpose, combining good pasture ground with plenty of water, all he had to do was to forward a description of the natural or marked boundaries with an estimate of the extent, to the commissioner of crown lands, who issued an order authorising occupation. No one could interfere with him, and very extensive tracts of country were thus taken up. These pioneers of civilization had many diffi-

culties and hardships to contend with, they were subject to the depredations of the aboriginal natives and white bush-rangers, or runaway convicts, who frequented the bush, and in many cases lives were sacrificed in defence of property.

As population increased, and the stock being multiplied, covered the face of the land, runs were curtailed by a tax being levied upon the carrying capabilities of the ground occupied, in lieu of the actual number of stock depastured; and a rent proportionate to the value of the grazing quality of the land being subsequently imposed in addition to the assessment of stock, runs became greatly circumscribed; and at the present time some of the large runs consist of two or more conterminous holdings being amalgamated and occupied by one individual or company.

A run cannot be sold, but the stock being sold at a fixed price, the run is transferred, with the sanction of Government, to the purchaser. They vary greatly in extent, capable of carrying from 10,000 to 100,000 sheep, or from 2,000 to 10,000 head of cattle.

Squatters always have been, and still are, the mainstay of the colony, inasmuch as they employ a large number of hands and circulate a large amount of money.

A run or station with 60,000 sheep, will require the following hands to carry it on efficiently—

- 1 Superintendent.
 - 2 Overseers.
 - 2 Ration Carriers.
 - 30 Shepherds.
 - 18 Hutkeepers, including servants on head station.
 - 2 Supernumeraries, or generally useful men.
 - 1 Wool-sorter and fell-monger.
 - 1 Storekeeper.
 - 1 Butcher.
 - 3 Bullock drivers.
 - 2 Fencers.
 - 1 Groom.
 - 2 Boys.
-
- 66 permanent hands.

During lambing and shearing there will be employment for the following additional hands—

30 Lambers and Washers for three months.	
20 Shearers.	
2 Wool Pressers.	} For Two Months.
4 Fleece and Tar Boys	
2 Fleece Rollers.	
1 Shearer's Cook.	
1 Overseer of Wool Shed.	
1 Overseer of Wash Pool.	
1 Washer's Cook.	

On many of the large stations, extensive paddocks have recently been fenced in and sheep are turned in loose; this method of sheep culture does away with many hands, the sheep are found to thrive better and carry a heavier fleece. One man can look after 30,000 or 40,000 sheep; being supplied with horses, his duty is simply to ride round the fences and see that they are secure; the sheep are left to themselves until they are wanted for the shearing, after which operation they are again turned into the paddocks.

Squatters are mostly men of education possessing capital, social standing, and a considerable amount of mental attainments; they form the bulk of our legislators and justices of the peace; and may be considered as the leading men of the colony. As a rule, they are noted for unbounded hospitality.

The head station of a squatter forms quite a village, composed of the residences of the parties employed. There is the mansion of the proprietor, containing sufficient accommodation for his own family, along with spare rooms for numerous visitors who occasionally drop in and stay two or three days. The domestic arrangements are usually detached, combining kitchen, wash-house, and servants' bed-rooms. The enclosures round about comprise a garden, orchard, and paddock for hay and green food, and in the yard is a row of stables and coach-house.

Near the head establishment, the stores are usually erected with storekeeper's residence, also a commodious building used

as a school-room on the week days and for divine service on sabbaths. There is also a barracks for the bachelors, or new chums, with a detached kitchen and servants' room, a meat store, stables for the station horses, a blacksmiths' and wheelwrights' shop, cart shed, house for curing hides, and from six to twelve cottages with gardens attached, for the servants employed about the head station; a large shearing shed, and shearers' hut, stockyards and paddocks for horses and choice sheep. The wash-pool for washing the sheep previous to the shearing is usually a few miles away, contiguous to the residence of the superintendent or overseer.

The head station is generally formed close to a permanent lagoon or water-hole, and, as a rule, a quantity of land round the water-hole is secured by purchase.

Some of these gentlemen circulate cash to the extent of £10,000 or £15,000 per annum.

THE NEW CHUM, OR "COLONIAL EXPERIENCE YOUNG MAN."

Colonial experience is knowledge founded upon practical experience in the mode of working stations, the management of stock, and the manners and customs prevalent throughout the colony; it can only be acquired by many years' application and observation.

It is a custom of the present day, and one of common occurrence, to have applications from one's friends on the arrival of an immigrant ship, to take some young man on to a station to teach him colonial experience, and there is scarcely a station in the northern districts where one or more of these nondescripts are not to be found.

New chums are generally members of respectable families, young men of good education; evincing no aptitude for the business and confinement of a town life, or it may be having incurred parental displeasure by too early a diffusion of "wild oats," they are sent into the bush, not so much with a view of turning their attention to squatting pursuits, as to remove them from some danger which they cannot steer clear of.

The application for the reception of a new chum, is usually accompanied with a request that he may not be put to any menial occupation, or be compelled to live with the men on the station ; in other words, that he may be treated as a gentleman, received into the manager's family, have his board and lodging free, and all his wants supplied. In most instances their friends are relieved from all further expense and trouble on their account. It may, therefore, be presumed that some benefit is to be derived from the services of these "colonial experience young men." I maintain, however, that in most cases they are a perfect nuisance ; idle and useless, they are tolerated because most men have not the moral courage to decline the application, or relieve themselves from the burden.

There are, however exceptions, and I have known many a young man go upon a station determined to do his best, ever ready to make himself useful and consult the wishes of his employers ; and it is a pleasure to promote the welfare of such a person ; but as a rule they are usually found wanting when required, and always in the way when not required ; they have to be asked in busy times to do this and that, and in many instances perform so reluctantly what they are requested to do, that one feels more satisfaction in doing the job oneself.

The young men are themselves placed in an awkward position. They cannot do the work of a common labourer who is paid £30 per annum, they do not know how to see an order enforced, and their awkward attempts and errors, combined with a large amount of false pride and self-conceit, make them the laughing stock of the men on the station.

The employment of new chums has given rise on many stations to the erection of barracks in which they are domiciled and have a servant to attend upon them.

A deal of mutual annoyance and inconvenience would be obviated were young men to be treated as apprentices. Colonial experience is the acquirement of useful knowledge in a pursuit or calling by which a livelihood is to be gained, and perhaps independence. As considerable expense is incurred before the services of such persons can be made sufficiently

available to benefit the proprietors of the station, it would be as well were a premium demanded, as in the case of professions and trades generally ; this would deter the frequency of applications--and surely any gentleman, desirous that his son should be taught a respectable calling and be treated in the meanwhile as a gentleman, could have no objection to pay his expenses for board and lodging with attendance and the use of horseflesh and saddlery. I am of opinion that experience paid for would be not only sooner acquired, but would be more appreciated than that sought for as a common courtesy.

A person qualified to hold the office of superintendent or manager of a station should be fully acquainted not only with what work is to be performed upon a station, but the manner in which that work is to be carried out. He should have a thorough knowledge of sheep breeding and the character of wool, the various operations connected with cattle farming, the judgment required in managing a stud of horses, and experience necessary to erect buildings, stockyards and sheep yards in a proper manner. He should be a good bushman, and possessed of conciliating manners, combined with decision of character to manage a lot of men of various tempers and dispositions. This general knowledge constitutes, what I consider to be, colonial experience, to acquire which the new chum must at once enter upon his probation for the love of it, he must turn his hands to anything with a determination to succeed, pay attention to and profit by all that he sees ; and he may then rest assured that his exertions will be fully appreciated, and whatever employment he may turn his attention to, he may still preserve his character and independence, and he will be treated with respect by all around him.

I have often been asked what field there is in the Australian Colonies for young men of respectable families who could command only a limited income to meet current expenses.

Enterprise, energy, and perseverance are characteristics that will command success, sooner or later, in any new country, and much depends upon the training and physical con-

stitution of the young emigrant; he must bear in mind that sobriety, honesty, and industry are indispensable ingredients of success, and he cannot be too determined to leave the temptations and expenses of a town, unless he can find immediate employment fitted to his taste and qualifications.

We will fancy an extreme case. A young man lands at Brisbane or Rockhampton with a few pounds in his pocket, but without letters of recommendation to any one, a perfect stranger, dependent upon his own exertions. What is he to do? I would recommend him at once to join a fellow-passenger of congenial habits, and start up country. To travel comfortably, the two excursionists would require a riding horse each and one for a pack with suitable gear, a pair of blankets each, a tent and fly made of strong calico, a couple of waterproof rugs, two quart and pint pots, a billy, a horse bell, three pairs of hobbles, and a tomahawk, with change of clothes and extra pair of boots each, small bags for flour, tea, sugar, and meat, towels, soap, and rations, couple of knives, matches and pocket compass. So long as they have a shot in the locker, in the shape of coin to purchase rations, they are independent of the world.

Their object now is to pick up all the information they can and procure employment, and they may rely upon this, that squatters will always be willing and ready to help and employ those who are willing to make themselves useful and are seeking employment. They have much to learn, because every pursuit is so different from what they have been accustomed to in England. They can travel twenty to thirty miles a day, going from station to station, camping in mid-day for their noon meal, and drawing bridle about an hour or so before sundown alongside some stream or waterhole where there is a good camping place with grass, and having pitched their tent, they enjoy their evening meal and turn in for the night. If the shearing operations are about to commence, they can in all probability find some kind of employment which will afford them some little pay, but, what is of more value, a little colonial experience as well. The proprietors

of the station will allow them to turn their horses into one of the station paddocks, and if they do not like living in the hut with a lot of strangers, they can erect their own tent and be as exclusive as they like at night and during meals, still keeping on a friendly footing with the men, by common courtesy and occasional chat. When once they have acquired a knowledge of the bush, they can offer their services for driving cattle or travelling with sheep, or take a trip to the gold-fields. Before long, one or both might depend upon finding permanent employment upon some station, and they could then realise upon their horses and equipment, if no further required, and entertain a feeling of pride, that by their own pluck and independence they had commenced life under favourable circumstances.

I would recommend a young man to learn as soon as possible to mend and wash his own clothes, repair his boots and saddlery, make a tent, make his own bread and cook his own meals, shoe his horse and wait upon him, in fact, cultivate habits of self-reliance. Eschew smoking, if possible; there may be nothing pernicious in the habit, but I defy anyone to prove that smoking is a necessity. I have lived forty years in the Colonies, and travelled thousands of miles, and never smoked a pipe in my life. A pipe will cost as much per annum as the keep of a horse and the wear and tear of saddlery.

A gun, with a little ammunition, will often save the purchase of meat and afford an agreeable change, as pigeons and ducks, wallabys and bustards, can be met with anywhere and everywhere, more or less.

Indiarubber or gutta percha goods for the Colonies should be procured from first-rate manufacturers; many of the spurious articles that come to the colony will not stand. I have seen coats doubled up after use that would never open again, having got completely stuck together in the folds.

A life-belt is useful to sit upon when in camp, and always available for crossing a stream, besides which it can be used as a pillow.

SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS.

These, generally, are men in entire charge of a station in the place of absentee proprietors, or acting as sub-managers for proprietors who have not had sufficient colonial experience, or who prefer to take the world easy, so long as things go on smoothly. The attainments of a superintendent should be universal, as pointed out in the latter part of the life of the "new chum" (see preceding description). He has to keep an account of all men employed, when, how, and where, with particulars of payment and all cash transactions, check account of stores received and issued, whether for sale or as rations, or for station use, inspect all works in hand, visit sheep stations occasionally and count the sheep, make out periodical returns and keep the agents or proprietors informed of all current proceedings.

The stores required are generally purchased and forwarded to the station by the agents, upon requisitions made by the superintendent. He has to class the sheep for sale or for breeding, in which he is assisted by the wool sorter; also to make the necessary arrangements for the washing and shearing, packing the wool, and forwarding it to the nearest railway station or port, from whence the return drays bring the usual twelvemonths' supply of rations and stores.

First to rise in the morning, and the last to rest at night, the life of the superintendent is one of great activity, requiring an energetic disposition and enduring constitution.

An overseer is the next in command to the superintendent, with duties of a similar character in the field, and keeping an account only of the sheep in his special charge.

WOOL STAPLERS AND SORTERS

Are persons who have received a professional education in the wool trade so far as sorting and classing wool is concerned.

The business of a wool sorter on a station is to class the flocks according to the quality of the fleeces they produce, cull out all inferior animals, whether defective in quality or deficient in quantity, and select rams for the flocks of ewes after the latter are classed, such selections being dependent upon the object of the proprietor in the production of certain descriptions of wool.

During the shearing season, the wool sorter has to class the various fleeces, which are previously rolled up ready for packing and placed before him on a table for inspection. The fleeces are then stowed away in certain bins plainly marked for the respective sorts, but as the stowing away is generally entrusted to boys, the wool sorter must keep a sharp look out that his credit is not injured by a wrong storage.

The bins of sorted wools are then left to the packers to bale up and be properly branded.

The wool sorter has also to fellmonger the skins of sheep slaughtered and deceased, scour and pack the wool, &c. In this operation he has one or two assistants as may be required.

Wool sorters are not permanently employed on any of the small stations; they are generally engaged by the week for the shearing at about £3 per week with board and lodging. On large stations they are generally engaged by the year at a salary of £100 to £200 per annum with board and lodging.

Parties proceeding to Australia with a view of carrying on the above business, should take out testimonials of competency.

STOREKEEPER.

A man to look after the stores is kept on every large station. His residence is on the head station, and he has charge of all kinds of goods suitable for the requirements of the men employed, and for the working of the establishment.

The stores is in fact a kind of shop, the object of the squatter being to give facilities to his men to supply themselves without the temptation arising by being compelled to visit the nearest town and spend their earnings in drink at the public houses.

The storekeeper opens an account with each man, and allows him to have such goods as he may require on credit, being cautious that the account is not overdrawn. He issues the rations on the head station, and forwards those required for the out stations. Where the establishment is not extensive, he is expected to act as butcher and ration carrier.

On several stations the property in charge of a storekeeper is worth from £2,000 to £3,000 ; so he must be a man of education, smart, active, sober and industrious ; an early riser, civil and obliging.

Salary £80 to £100 per annum with board and lodging.

PADDOCK RANGER.

This is a man in whom confidence can be placed to look after two or more paddocks in which sheep are turned loose to graze.

Paddocked runs, or large enclosures for sheep, are now being adopted on most of the best runs, as the animals thrive better and produce a heavier fleece.

As some of the fences cross the public roads of the colony, the proprietor of the run has to erect a licensed gate for the accommodation of public traffic, and a lodge being erected, the ranger lives on the spot. His duty is to ride round the fences daily and keep them in order ; he has horses found for his use and rations for his wife and family, who are supposed to open and close the gates. Salary about £50 per annum.

A man of active habits can look after 20,000 or 30,000 sheep under the paddock system, whereas under the old system of shepherding fifteen to twenty-two men would be required.

SHEPHERDS.

The life of a shepherd in Queensland is scarcely suitable for a man of active habits or energetic disposition. If, however, you should be incapable of following any laborious occupation, you will find a shepherd's calling comfortable and lucrative, more especially if you have a thrifty wife and one or two boys about twelve to fifteen years of age.

Where the paddock system is not adopted, sheep in Queensland are kept on stations four to six miles apart, and there are generally two flocks on each station consisting of 1,500 or 2,000 each, according to the kind of sheep and character of the country over which they have to feed. A man and his son can take the two flocks, and the wife with the remainder of the family attend to the domestic duties and look after the poultry and the garden, having the evening meal prepared against the return of the shepherds, usually about sundown.

The sheep are put into large yards at night, which are contiguous to the hut, and made secure against the intrusion of native dogs, and a good watch-dog being fastened on the farther side of the yards, the sheep are left till morning.

It is necessary that you should rise early, and you will find it a good plan to let each flock out alternately every morning, so that the sheep may lounge about the yards while you are getting your breakfast.

When you go first to a station, it will be necessary that you follow some watercourse, or be guided by the sun or some conspicuous land mark when you take your sheep out to graze, so that you may find your way back in the evening, until you get accustomed to the country, and have some knowledge of particular land marks or guides.

When in the bush, let your sheep scatter and feed at large; sheep are naturally social animals and stick together; with common care there is but little danger of a portion of them straying away from the flock.

A new chum should not take a flock of weaners, (lambs

just taken away from their dams,) as they wander about and run over a large tract of country for some weeks until they settle down to a social life. You will find, however, that careful masters generally prefer old hands for flocks of weaners.

After breakfast, you start with your flock, having one side of the run to feed over, and your mate starts with his flock in the opposite direction. You take a snack with you for your mid-day meal, as it is imperative that you should stay out till sun-down.

Do not hurry your flock out or in, let them feed quietly along, and, above all things, keep your dog off. Some shepherds are continually rounding their sheep up for fear of losing them—the consequence is that the sheep become timorous, and start at every little thing, and cannot keep their condition. A flock of sheep will soon tell the owner what kind of shepherd you are as he rides round the run to inspect his flocks.

You must be careful in bringing your flock to the yard in the evening that the sheep do not mix with the other flock at the station; but if the sheep do get mixed, or “boxed,” as the saying is, you must yard them in the two yards, if one will not hold the number; and immediately let the overseer know, so that they may be at once drafted into two flocks, as before.

If you are a single man, you will, in all probability, be put on a station where there is a man and his wife, and the latter will cook for you. You will be expected to pay for your washing.

Three single men are occasionally placed on one station, two of whom shepherd, and the third acts as hutkeeper and cook. If the hutkeeper is an active fellow, he can have a bit of a garden, grow pumpkins, potatoes, and other vegetables, and make the shepherds comfortable. The hutkeeper is in general an elderly man, incapable of undergoing much fatigue.

You will find it very useful to acquire the knack of

counting the sheep. This you can do by commencing to let the flock out through a narrow opening, and count slowly. Fix your attention on your job, and, when you come to the hundred, call out "Mark!" Your mate, who is standing by, cuts a nick in a piece of wood for every hundred, and these nicks, with your odd numbers, tell you the number of your flock.

You do the same for your mate, and your minds will be easy as to the number of your sheep, for which you are responsible. In case you miss any sheep, do not go hunting for them, but let the overseer know without any delay, when he and a man or two on horseback will go in search and probably find them before the native dog has come across them.

Should any of your flock die from old age, take out your knife and skin the animal, bringing the skin home with you—it is often worth 3s. to 4s., according to the quantity of wool on it.

Wages: Married couples...	...	£45 to £50 per annum.
Single men—shepherds...	£30 to £35	„
Hutkeepers		£25 „

With rations of beef or mutton, flour, tea, sugar, and salt.

The proprietor finds a bucket, iron pot, frying-pan, and an axe for cutting wood.

Single men shepherds are generally very improvident. It is a common occurrence to be paid his savings during the year by a cheque for £20 or £25, with which he starts off to the nearest public-house on a "spree." He commences drinking, and, being in a friendly humour, "shouts" for every one who likes to drink with him. The cheque is soon "knocked down," and at the end of three or four days he finds all his money gone, and his quondam friends, although calling him a good fellow, take him to be a "flat." He starts back to his station, or some other one, engages for another twelve months, at the termination of which another "spree" is enacted.

Many men, however, save their money, buy a piece of land, and turn farmers.

RATION CARRIERS.

These are men selected from the ordinary run of men on a station in consequence of being horse drivers and careful in their habits.

The duty consists in lending a hand to kill and cut up a beast for rations, milking the cows for the use of the superintendent or overseer, taking rations to the out-stations and bringing in the skins; taking care of and mending bags, and occasionally lending a hand to do anything on the head station—such as branding cattle, dressing sheep's feet, and other jobs. The duties are somewhat responsible, and the person should be able to read and write.

Wages £40 to £50 per annum and rations.

LAMBERS.

Should you arrive in the colony of Queensland about July or August, you will be in time for lambing.

Men are generally engaged a week or two before the event at 15s. per week, and you are expected to make yourself useful in any way your employers may direct until you are sent to the lambing ground, when your wages will be 20s. per week (rations as usual). The flock is now divided into four or five lots, and in all probability you will have a few ewes and lambs to look after close about the yards until the lambs get strong, when they are taken a little further away. Your little flock is gradually increased until the lambing is over, when the sheep, ewes, and lambs are placed in charge of their old shepherd.

This operation continues about two months, and on most stations is immediately followed by the washing and shearing. If you are a good, well-behaved man, you will, in all probability, be kept on. This will depend upon yourself.

SHEEP WASHERS.

Sheep are usually washed in hot water pens, from whence they are passed under spouts of cold water, which washes out all the dirt ; 20 or 30 men are generally employed. The spouters are employed in the water, and are usually wet during the operation. They receive 4s. 6d. per day of about six to eight hours, with rations. The other men 4s. per day and rations.

The water is raised by machinery—generally steam power.

The washers are put up in a commodious hut, and a cook prepares their victuals. The evenings are usually spent in cards, singing songs, telling yarns, &c.

Washers can draw goods from the stores on account of their wages, and are usually paid off on the end of the job, which generally lasts two to three months. No work on Sundays, when the men are left to their own recreations.

Washing and shearing commence about the middle of September or commencement of October.

SHEEP SHEARERS.

The shearing commences about the third day after the washing. This is one of the most important operations on a station, and is carried on in a large shed erected and used exclusively for that purpose. The interior of the shed is divided into pens for yarding the sheep, catching pens for the shearers, an extensive shearing floor, wool tables for rolling up fleeces on, bins for the wool, wool press and large wool room.

Shearing commences at daylight, and is done at so much a score, according to agreement. It is not entrusted to new hands ; but a new chum can generally find employment at a shed, in rolling up fleeces, sweeping and filling up the pens. If you are a new chum, learn to shear as early as you possibly can ; commence slowly and carefully, cut the wool off as close as you can, taking a narrow grip with your shears,

and holding the skin back tight with your left hand. Do not make a second cut to take off any unevenness, as the value of the wool depends upon the length of the staple, and a second cut only causes waste. Be careful to clip all the wool off the legs and belly, round the ears and on the face. Turn your work out neatly, and never mind at first how slow you shear—you will soon get into it, and shear fast and well. Shearers go to breakfast at eight, commence again at nine; go to dinner at twelve, and commence again at one; and knock off about sundown; having a quarter of an hour or so for a smoke in the forenoon and afternoon. Breakfast, dinner and tea are cooked for the shearers and men employed in the shed, all of whom are generally put up in a barracks, called “The Shearers’ Hut.”

Good shearers can earn from 15s. to 20s. a day, and are found in rations. Every man has to find his own shears and sharpening stone.

BUSHMEN.

Bushmen are usually old hands, and their occupation consists of timber-splitting, rough carpentering, fencing and out-door jobs.

Timber-splitting is generally done by the piece, at about the following rates: Posts and rails for fencing, 50s. per 100; slabs for huts, &c.—6 feet long, 8d. each—8 feet long, 1s. each—10 feet long, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d., according to width and smoothness; palings, 5 to 6 feet long, 8s. to 10s. per 100; shingles, 20s. to 25s. per 1,000; and hurdles, put together, £5 to £6 per 100. A straight-grained tree of iron bark or gum having been selected, it is cut down with a cross-cut saw, and divided into the requisite lengths; the splitting requires some skill to prevent waste. The purchaser takes delivery at the stump. The trees being scattered about the forest, the bushmen in general live in the neighbourhood, erecting a bark gunya or humpy near an adjacent water-hole, until the timber becomes scarce, when

they shift their quarters. It is a free and independent life : money quickly made, and as quickly spent.

Bushmen have to pay £1 per annum to Government for a license to cut hardwood on Government lands, which stands good for twelve months.

ENGINEERS.

Engineers are employed on most of the large stations in attending to the steam-power used for raising water for the sheep-washing. He should be a general blacksmith and farrier, in which case he would find permanent employment. Wages depend upon the work to be done : about £60 to £100 per annum, and everything found. Charcoal is used on most of the stations. The charge for shoeing horses is 6s. a set for saddle horses, and 7s. a set for draught. Removes, half-price.

The traffic on the roads and farming implements in use find plenty of employment for blacksmiths in all the inland towns, and on the gold fields.

CATTLE STOCKMEN.

A new arrival in the colony is not likely to be engaged on a cattle station unless he is a good rider and light weight.

A stockman is useless unless he has some knowledge of the bush, as cattle are allowed to roam far and wide. On a well regulated station cattle give but little trouble, as they run to the camp as soon as they hear the crack of the stock-whip. The cattle camp is the usual bedding place, to which they resort about sundown. Unless accustomed to cattle I would recommend you to keep out of the stock-yard when cattle are being drafted, as Australian cattle are no respecters of persons.

If you are a new chum and can get on to a cattle station, learn to milk the cows and give a hand at killing, curing hides, &c.

You will find this a much more jolly life than that of a shepherd, but it is a dangerous occupation, attended with many privations, as you have often to camp out without any tent or habitation. A stockman has the use of three or four horses, and is found in saddlery. Bush riding requires some judgment, and in close timbered country some nerve as well to acquire the art; you had better leave it to the horse to avoid the timber. A good stock horse knows better than you do what to do; he will carry you free of the standing trees, but you have to look out for leaning timber or low branches. If you should be carried into country that you do not know, let the horse have his head and he will in general take you home, however dark the night may be.

You will find a good horse worth taking care of.

A stockman's whip is his best friend next to a good dog. Cattle are well aware of its power in the hands of a man who knows how to handle it. At the first sound of the crack in the wild bush the cattle are on the alert, and as the sound is repeated they start off to their usual camping places, where the stockmen follow leisurely and make their selection of such as may be required for market, slaughter, or dairy purposes; if there are many young calves the dams are cut out and taken to the station where the calves are branded.

The whip itself has a short handle about 20 inches in length with a thong and lash from 12 to 14 feet long. It is quite ludicrous to see a new chum trying to make it crack. In the hands of a good stockman the crack of the whip is louder than the report of a gun, and as the shades of evening are falling over the face of the earth, the crack of the far distant whip is a signal to put on the "pot" for the meal of the approaching travellers.

Riding after bush horses in Queensland is far more dangerous than after cattle, as the animals go straight a-head as fast as they can gallop, and it requires a bold rider and a good horse to turn them in the required direction.

New chums had better have nothing to do with them.

Wages for stockmen £35 to £50 per annum, with rations.

OVERLANDERS AND DROVERS.

Owing to the great increase of sheep and cattle, and the want of local markets, a deal of stock is sent overland to New South Wales and Victoria, a trip to the latter place occupying four to five months. The expedition consists of one or two drays or a lot of pack-horses for the conveyance of the rations, tents and bedding. The commencement of winter is selected for a start, as the weather keeps cool, and there is abundance of water.

With sheep, each man has about 1,500, which are allowed to feed quietly along the route at the rate of six to eight miles a day; the flocks are kept about a quarter of a mile apart, an old hand, well accustomed to the country taking the lead. Each man carries his mid-day meal, and the cook goes ahead along with the carts or pack horses, and has the evening meal cooked before the sheep come up. A suitable spot is selected for the camp, with plenty of timber for watch fires, the sheep are rounded up and camped, men divided into watches of three hours each, and fires are kept burning till daylight. The sheep in general camp very quietly. After breakfast a rough barricade of boughs is formed across the track, the sheep are run through and divided into flocks.

A good sheep dog is very valuable on the road, but you must keep a muzzle on him by day, as it is a common practice to lay poisoned baits about the country for the destruction of native dogs.

With cattle, good experienced drovers are required; they are driven quietly along in one mob, watched by night, and a horse generally kept saddled up, to bring back any that may break away. Old cows are very cunning and will sneak away if they possibly can. The gentlemen in charge of the expedition are called Overlanders, and the men, Drovers.

Drovers are not put upon any limit of rations, provided there is no waste. A cook is appointed to prepare the victuals.

Both sheep and cattle will camp quietly at night, if they are allowed to feed well by day.

Drovers' wages 25s. to 30s. per week.

FARMERS.

Farms, Vineyards and Orchards have been long established in and around the capital of Queensland and the inland towns. You have before you a list of the varied productions of the colony. Wheat, barley, oats and potatoes grow best on the table land, west of the dividing range. Sugar and cotton on the coast. Maize or Indian corn anywhere. Farming has been carried on in a very slovenly manner, the land is seldom turned up above five or six inches, and fallow, rotation of crops and manures are ignored, and irrigation never thought of, except by the Chinese—the consequence of which is a bad return of produce, for which the climate is blamed, in lieu of the farmer. We continue to import the following goods largely: wheat and flour from Adelaide, Valparaiso and St. Francisco; hay from New South Wales; maize from the Clarence River; potatoes and onions from Van Diemen's Land and New South Wales; sugar from India and Mauritius; oranges, soap and leather from Sydney; and apples from Sydney and Tasmania; jams from Tasmania and South Australia; and malt for our breweries; as well as butter, eggs, hay and straw, boots, shoes, and tweed cloths, all of which can be profitably produced in Queensland, if we had the labour and the skill.

The cost of these articles in 1868 amounted to £418,409.

The only articles we export are cotton, pine apples, and bananas, besides wool.

We have some of the finest soils in the world, a climate suited for the production of all the articles we import, and what we require is the practical farmer, to turn the soil to good account. The inducements offered by Queensland may be comprised in two small sentences. “Thousands of acres

of land fit for cultivation" and "local markets ready for the consumption of the produce!"

Under the heading "Land," the new arrival in Queensland is told how he can procure a homestead; the following remarks will apply to his settlement in the country

On your arrival procure one of the Colonial Almanacs, which will inform you of the seasons and the productions of every month. You must at first decide upon your future operations, which will influence your selection of land, more especially if you wish to grow sugar or indigo; if you can stand hot weather for six months out of the twelve, go away north and you will find the tropical productions will pay you well; but if you turn your attention to the growth of wheat, oats, barley, vines, and garden fruits and vegetables, go on to the Downs, the table land west of the dividing range, where you will find a nice climate and fine soils. During the months of November, December and January, it is hot--oppressively hot at times--from eleven till three in the day, but we never experience hot winds, and the nights are invariably cool. During the remainder of the year the climate is delightful, sharp frosts in June, July and August, and ice as thick as a penny piece. Here the sugar cane will not grow, nor will bananas or pine apples ripen, but on the same plot of ground you may grow oranges, vines, apples, pears, plums, tomatoes, sweet potatoes, strawberries, raspberries, passion fruit, chilies, and almost every variety of English and tropical fruits. In the season, that is from the middle of December till the end of February, grapes are so abundant they may be bought at 2d. and 3d. per lb. One acre of land will carry 2,000 vines, and each vine will bear from 12 lbs. to 20 lbs. of fruit. The Germans about the various towns have extensive vineyards and make a deal of wine, which they sell at 6s. to 8s. the gallon; they devote their attention chiefly to farming pursuits and grow a little of everything; during their spare time they clear additional land for cultivation, or go on the roads with horse teams, carrying goods for the squatters. It is a curious and significant fact that the

Germans select the heaviest timbered lands—they say if it will grow such splendid trees it will grow anything. About our gold fields, and around some of our most populous towns, there are many Chinese located, and during a hot, dry season, their gardens are teeming with vegetables of every description, while the ground of the European is languishing for want of moisture. The Chinese can be seen at break of day carrying water, or raising it by means of water wheels, and irrigating their lands by means of trenches. They hawk their productions about the towns at a cheap rate; cucumbers 1d. each, fine cabbages 1d. and 2d. each, lettuces 1d. each, and everything else as reasonable.

Having selected your land, you will have to fence in as much as you require for cultivation. The cost of fencing is as under:—2 rail fence 3s. per rod—this is not “goat proof;” 3 rail fence 4s. to 4s. 6d. per rod; 2 rail and paling 6s. to 8s. per rod. If you buy the split stuff and are at all handy with tools you can put up your own fence—the last description is the most desirable; having erected a temporary hut or humpy on your ground with sheets of bark, you can live comfortably for a few months without going to any expense. Your ground will have to be broken up with a team of bullocks, as it is too hard and firm for a horse plough. You can get this done for about 30s. to £2 per acre; afterwards a couple of draught horses will keep it in order and do all the ploughing required.

When you have a little spare time, ring the trees on your purchased land. This is done by cutting the bark through about three feet from the ground, and taking off a ring of it all round the tree four or six inches wide. The circulation of the sap is destroyed, the tree dies, and the grazing capability of the land is increased four-fold, as it gets the benefit of the sun and air, of which it was previously deprived by the shade of the trees.

The only drawback at present to growing sugar is the want of mills to convert the juice into a marketable commodity. A sugar mill is an expensive investment. Unless, therefore,

you are prepared to go in for a mill, you must have your plantation in the vicinity of one, and pay whatever price the proprietor may demand. One acre of land will grow cane enough to produce two tons of raw sugar. The original custom, I believe, was to send your cane to the mill, one half of which was retained by the proprietor of the mill to convert the other half into sugar on your own account.

Sugar growing must pay, as our consumption is very large. The market price is the cost of imported sugar with the freight and import duty added, and this will continue until we are able to export our productions to the neighbouring colonies.

Tobacco is easily cultivated, and will grow well on the coast and the table land also. There is a local market for the dried leaf at 6d. per lb., and one acre of ground will produce 1,000 lbs. of leaf.

Oranges grow to perfection, and there is a fine market for them in Victoria, Tasmania, and New Zealand. Every farmer should plant every year a few orange trees and some vines.

The following is a statement of the comparative profits to be derived from one acre of ground:—

One year's production—				£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Wheat, 20 bushels, at 7s. ...	...	...	...	7	0	0			
Maize, 40 „ 4s. ...	...	...	...	8	0	0			
							15	0	0
Tobacco, 1,000 dried leaf, at 6d....			...	...	...		25	0	0
Vineyard, 2,000 vines to the acre —									
1 ton grapes, at 2d....	...	...	...	18	13	4			
300 gallons wine, at 4s.	...	...	...	60	0	0			
							78	13	4
Sugar, 1 ton, after paying expenses	...	...	...	...	...		36	0	0
Orangery, 40 trees in one acre, each tree 100 dozen—									
4,000 dozen, at 6d.	...	...	...	...	...		100	0	0

It must be borne in mind, however, that neither the vineyard nor the orangery will give immediate returns. The vineyard will be in full bearing in the fourth or fifth year, and the orangery in about the sixth year, after which the expense of keeping them in order is very trifling.

I have not included cotton in the above estimate, because unless you grow cotton in the vicinity of a town, and get children to pick it, it will scarcely pay, especially when the Government bonus is withdrawn. In the neighbourhood of Ipswich and Brisbane it can be picked at one halfpenny per lb., but in the north the growers could not get it picked under 2d. per lb., which would not pay. An acre of cotton is worth £10 to £12.

Pigs are very remunerative, and if you can get hold of a good breed, you will find their keep very inexpensive.

A good milking cow can be got for £4 or £5, and a milch goat at 12s. to 20s.

Fowls fetch 2s. 6d. to 3s. a couple; eggs, 14d. to 18d per dozen.

MECHANICS.

There are great improvements going on in the districts selected for the reception of immigrants on their arrival, and good mechanics can always command fair wages. The original wooden buildings are giving way to stone and brick edifices, and we are now manufacturing our own steam machinery. The Government keep up a very large establishment of mechanics in connection with the railways, the extension of which is contemplated between Ipswich and Brisbane, two of the chief towns of the colony.

Our bush buildings are generally done by old hands (see Bushmen), and as we import a very large quantity of American furniture and American timber, ready prepared for floors, lining, &c., I would not recommend carpenters to go to Queensland unless they can turn their hands to anything.

Blacksmiths and wheelwrights are required all over the colony, and command good wages, especially the former, provided they are good farriers and sober.

Wages—Bricklayers and Plasterers 10s. to 12s. per day

Blacksmiths 10s. to 12s. ,,

Carpenters 8s. to 10s. ,,

COOPERS.

The system of boiling down cattle and sheep for tallow affords employment for a number of hands, foremost amongst whom stands the cooper, who generally does work by the piece. The casks are usually three to the tun.

There are two or three breweries already established, and in towns water-casks, washing-tubs, and buckets, are in constant demand.

The cultivation of the vine is rapidly progressing, and as the local market for perishable fruit like grapes is limited, attention must be turned to the manufacture of wine, the success of which greatly depends upon the experience of the cooper in the manufacture of casks of suitable materials, and proper cleansing of the casks previous to cellarage. A handy cooper should be able to turn his attention to other carpentry jobs if required on a pinch.

SADDLERS.

A good saddler can always find employment in the colonies, as ordinary English riding saddles are seldom purchased, if a good colonial saddle or an English made one upon a colonial pattern can be had. The saddles preferred for bush work are made of rough leather, that is, cow or thin ox hide turned outside in, the roughness affords a firmer grip, an extra gullet plate is fixed to the tree, and the pads on the flaps are larger and fuller than usual, there are also certain D's and rings for the support of the swag and side pouches, which are the indispensable paraphernalia of a bushman.

Saddlers occasionally take a trip into the bush, carrying a supply of materials on a pack horse, and find ample employment by calling at various stations and repairing saddlery and harness.

Some of the large station proprietors keep a saddler on the establishment.

Leather girths are very durable, they are made of a strip of leather as wide as ordinary girth web, this is cut into eight or nine strips, which are rounded off on the edges to prevent chafing.

Gentlemen's pig skin saddles, made to order, are £8 to £8, 10s. each.

Rough saddles for stockmen £5 to £5. 10s.

Bridles from 6s. to 18s. each.

Hobbles 3s. to 4s. a pair.

Pack saddles with canvas bags £4 to £5 each.

LABOURERS.

The proposed extension of the railway line to the capital "Brisbane," will give rise to the absorption of much labour in the shape of navvies, the wages being 7s. to 8s. per day. The work is generally let to sub-contractors, who pay their men weekly.

Labourers can find employment on stations, especially during the lambing and washing, which extend over four to six months; also in cutting down the Bathurst burr, a noxious weed which is propagated by passing stock carrying the seed about.

The other sources of employment open for labourers are excavating for reservoirs—farming operations—sugar and cotton cultivation—boiling down and meat preserving establishments—jobbing about gardens—the gold fields—and erection of brush fences and yards.

Wages 15s. to 20s. a week and rations.

Free passages are granted to married couples who may be labourers or shepherds, with only one child, under twelve

years of age. Each adult must pay £1 for his or her outfit, consisting of a mattrass and pillow, two sheets, basin and water can, plate, drinking mug, knife and fork, two spoons, and 3 lbs. of salt water soap.

These parties have to refund the amount of their passage-money within two years after their arrival in the colony, when they can select 40 acres of land for each adult and 20 acres for each child between twelve months and twelve years of age.

Assisted passages are also granted to mechanics and labourers upon very easy terms, and when the balance of their passage-money has been refunded within twelve months after their arrival, they are entitled to select 40 acres of land for each adult and 20 acres for each child between twelve months and twelve years of age.

To ensure cleanliness and comfort, assisted families have to pay from 10s. 6d. to 20s., and the Government procures a necessary supply of bedding utensils and soap required for use on board ship, which become the property of the emigrants. These articles being contracted for wholesale are supplied cheaper than the emigrants could buy them.

FEMALE SERVANTS.

These are in great demand all over the colony, the usual complaint one hears is—"Oh my servant is married, and I can't get another!"

In consequence of the disparity of the sexes, the male population being greatly in excess of the females, domestic female servants who bear a good moral character and are proficient in domestic occupations, are eagerly sought after, and can get married if they choose.

On many stations as well as in towns, where married people have no children or only a small family, one female is usually engaged who is capable of cooking and laundry work, the mistress attending to the bed rooms. Such a servant receives 10s. to 12s. a week with board, lodging and

bedding found. Laundresses in large families or hotels can earn 12s. to 15s. a week. Cooks the same. Chamber-maids and parlour-maids 8s. a week and everything found.

In general, they are hired by the week on trial, and when their qualifications are developed, a permanent agreement is made.

A free passage is granted to any single woman, domestic servant, desirous of proceeding to Queensland. She will have to pay £1, for which she will receive a mattress and pillow, two sheets, basin and water bottle, one plate, drinking mug, knife and fork, two spoons, and three lbs. salt water soap, which become her own property.

MILLERS AND FACTORS.

In the agricultural districts of Queensland where wheat is freely grown, there are only two mills, the proprietors of which are speculators and monopolists, and the farmers find great difficulty in disposing of their produce to advantage. There is a fine opening for two or more flour mills, either wind or steam power, to which a circular saw frame and apparatus could be applied for sawing timber.

One or two tweed factories would also pay well, as colonial made tweed is in great demand. At present we export our wool and import our cloths.

Sugar mills must be in great demand, as the cultivation of sugar is extended; there is a great scarcity of sugar mills in the colony. The establishment of a sugar mill on a navigable stream, in any locality suited to the growth of the cane, would be the foundation of a village or town, and the speculator would make a fortune.

We have tanning bark in great quantities, which we export, while we send away our hides and import our leather. If our hides were properly tanned in the colony we could make all our harness, boots and shoes, a vast quantity of which we now import. Here is another fine opening for capital and labour.

HAWKERS.

If there is one nuisance greater than another that the squatter has to contend with, it is a hawker. A hawker is a man who purchases a cart and horse, and having procured goods from some of the stores in town, makes a circuit to the various stations and disposes of his goods. I have said before that squatters often keep a large supply of goods; this is on large stations; several stations keep only a supply of actual necessities, such as boots, moleskin trousers, shirts, tobacco, pipes, pickles, and soap. Very often the station is out of supplies; and during the shearing and lambing operations, when a large body of men are collected on a station, hawkers reap a fine harvest. To preserve order on a station remote from police supervision, every precaution is taken to prevent the admission of spirits. Many of the hawkers make spirits their chief article of commerce. Were the spirits retailed simply diluted with water, little or no harm would be done, but it is generally adulterated with tobacco juice and sulphate of copper to give it a pungency and potential influence, tending to induce stupidity and utter prostration. Fortunately nausea is also experienced, and after a few hours' suffering, the patient is relieved at the sacrifice of a severe headache. This plan of adulterating spirits, especially rum, is greatly practised at the sly grog shops on the road side and on the gold fields, and it is only when a man wakes up from his stupor that he finds he has been drugged.

The penalties under the Publicans' Act are very severe, but not only is it difficult to effect a conviction, but an informer is looked upon with abhorrence in the colonies; so, although the master of a station may be quite positive that grog is being retailed close to his door by the hawker camped on the roadside, he is helpless and must put up with the nuisance. I have been told that a five gallon keg of rum well mixed has realised £18 to £20 when retailed, the original cost of the article being about £4, and this a monthly transaction!

PUBLICANS

A deal of money can be made by a publican in the inland towns or on a gold field if he keeps good liquor and gets a good name. Very little expense need be incurred in the erection of premises, the law being very facile as regards accommodation for man and beast.

A publican requires no particular qualifications, civility being one of the chief ingredients of character required.

A publican having once formed a connection, in which nationality goes a great way, his success may be calculated upon.

In all our towns there are excellent hotels where comfortable accommodation with good cheer can be procured upon reasonable terms. The Government fee for a publican's license is £30 per annum, and the duty on spirits is 10s. per gallon : a deal of colonial ale of good quality is consumed. Most of the large storekeepers are wholesale dealers in wines and spirits.

In the city there are clubs for the accommodation of the upper class of society.

LAWYERS, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS.

Our courts of law consist of the Supreme Court for heavy criminal or civil cases—Admiralty Court—and Insolvent Court, at which one of the judges of the Supreme Court presides. We have also District Courts under judges specially appointed, Petty Debts Courts throughout the colony under stipendiary and district magistrates, and ordinary Courts of Petty Sessions.

As regards barristers, attorneys and solicitors, when I have consulted any of them, I have always been asked for a fee, or furnished with a bill. I am prepared to deal with them upon the same terms. My charge is £1. 1s. for disinterested and valuable advice and opinion, after a practical experience of forty years' standing.

Communications addressed to me, care of the publishers, will be attended to.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Too many in the colony by half already.

MEDICAL PROFESSION.

I have heard many medical men declare that the climate of Queensland is too salubrious for a medical man to prosper, unless he has the practice of a large town or populous district.

Every emigrant vessel sailing from England takes out a doctor, and many of these settle in the colony; and in almost all the inland towns medical men may be found to the extent of one to every 500 or 600 of the population. It is also a common practice for medical men to dispense their own medicines, although there are dispensaries where drugs, &c., can be procured. The charges in general are very reasonable, induced by keen competition. There is also another practice in vogue—medical men contract to attend families at a certain sum per annum.

Both medical men and apothecaries have to pass an examination before a duly appointed board before they can practise legally.

Many of the medical gentlemen throughout the colony devote a deal of their time to the gratuitous management of the local hospitals.

There is but little or no opening for gentlemen of this profession.

COLONIAL DISEASES AND AILMENTS.

The more serious diseases of England, such as typhus fever, scarlet fever, measles, and small-pox, are seldom heard of, and when they do occur they take a much milder form, owing, I presume, to the drier and purer atmosphere.

We have low fever in marshy localities for want of proper drainage, but in general sickness is scarce. On many of the distant stations, which are far remote from medical advice, the proprietor or superintendent keeps a medicine chest, and personally attends to common ailments. It is only in case of serious accidents, such as fracture of the limbs, or concussion of the brain, that medical men are called in.

Confinements in the bush are generally undertaken by females, and one seldom hears of a mishap.

The chief ailments incidental to the colony are constipation, diarrhœa, and blight, or incipient ophthalmia. A person travelling in the bush should therefore be prepared with a little medicine, in case of need, say for constipation, a package or two of Epsom salts, or aperient pills, or castor oil—either of which can be procured at any of the inland stores. For diarrhœa, which is chiefly induced by drinking cold water when the body is heated, or too great an indulgence of fruit, 20 to 30 drops of chlorodine are very effectual, taken in a little sugar. Blight is very prevalent in the interior at certain seasons of the year—it is a painful affection of one or both eyes, which by neglect may turn into ophthalmia. When blight first comes on the patient should take a little aperient medicine—abstain from spirits and bathe his eyes four or five times a day with the following lotion, which can be carried in a small phial and mixed when required:—Sugar of lead and sulph. of zinc, as much of each as will lie on a shilling, and twenty drops of laudanum, to be mixed with a pint of water.

I have found cuts and wounds of the flesh easily and speedily cured by binding up the wound at once without washing or doing anything to it (except when dirt is forced in) with a tight bandage saturated with Friar's balsam, which is not to be removed until the wound is healed.

In the event of being bitten by a snake, which one seldom hears of—I think I have witnessed only five cases in forty years—cut a piece out as soon as possible the size of a sixpence; take hold of the bitten spot in a pinch of two fingers

of the left hand, pull it up, and pass the knife through a little below the pinch; promote the bleeding by suction or warm applications. This has been found effectual if done immediately. If you have any ipecacuanha apply a paste of it mixed up with hot water.

None of the lizard tribe are poisonous. The bites of the scorpions, centipedes, and tarantula, although painful, are not fatal.

New comers are much troubled with mosquitoes or gnats in Brisbane during the summer months. They can be kept away only by mosquito curtain tucked well under the mattress. They are not nearly so troublesome on the table-land or anywhere away from water.

Leeches are indigenous to the colony, and can be found in any of the water-holes. Boys collect them for the medical profession at 1d. each, and I have seen a collection of 2 or 3,000 in some of the dispensaries. They can be easily collected by placing a green hide in the water hole or a fresh sheep skin, to which the leeches adhere, from whence they are easily removed and bottled under a guaze covering. They would form a remunerative article of export.

Owing to the fact that the washing and shearing operations offer a wide field for the employment of labour at the commencement of the hot season, and that a vast number of men are necessitated to travel to and fro, carrying a heavy swag of bedding, clothes, and other necessities of life, to which a soldier's knapsack would be a trifle both in bulk and weight, the only wonder is that sunstroke is not more prevalent than it is.

One hears of fatal cases in the vicinity of towns occasionally, but upon investigation, it is generally ascertained that the victim had been on a spree, and when intoxicated had been incautiously exposed to the influence of the sun acting upon the constitution while labouring under a state of great excitement. Such a result could scarcely surprise any one. Travelling during the most oppressive weather, I have found immediate relief from oppression and weariness, by

pouring cold water over the back of my head, and without wiping it, resuming my hat and proceeding on my journey. When a stroke of the sun is apprehended from the languor and partial unconsciousness which usually precede an attack, the continuous application of cold water to the head is the best remedy.

On the contrary it is most dangerous while the body is greatly heated by the weather and violent exercise, to drink cold water, or to bathe by walking into a stream and wetting the feet before the head and upper part of the body have been immersed.

As I have already said elsewhere, a white felt hat or helmet with a curtain to cover the nape of the neck is the best safeguard, as well as the most comfortable wear in all weathers.

“Hydrophobia” is unknown in Queensland. Dogs die if they cannot get water, they never go mad.

SHOPS AND SHOPKEEPERS.

It is only in the capital, Brisbane, that one sees shops devoted to the sale of only one class of goods, such as dress materials and hosiery, or hardware or Staffordshire ware. In the inland towns the shops are chiefly “general stores,” in which you can go and purchase anything or everything that you require for station use—soft goods and clothing, grocery, ironmongery, boots and shoes, oilman’s stores, saddlery, wholesale spirits, &c., &c.

It is a lucrative business, provided the proprietor can attend personally to the selection of his stock-in-trade. A system of cash sales and small profits is getting into vogue—a much better plan than high prices and long credit, and in all probability bad debts.

Some of these establishments employ a large number of shopmen and clerks. It is a respectable occupation, but entailing a deal of confinement. Wages according to qualifications. No opening for shopmen or porters.

BUTCHERS.

Bullocks and sheep are slaughtered on all the stations for the supply of the men employed thereon. It is generally done late in the evening when the men have knocked off work, consequently there are many amateur assistants—all of whom acquire the art in a greater or less degree; many of these afterwards set up business. There is no sure employment for this class of labour.

BULLOCK-DRIVERS AND HORSE-DRIVERS.

Bullock-driving is quite a colonial accomplishment, not to be done by the new comer. It entails a great deal of exposure and hardship.

Horse-driving is much the same as in England, and a careful, sober man can always find employment, with good wages. Horses are hobbled out at night and allowed to feed at large; one or more have bells on their necks to denote their whereabouts.

Wages about £50 per annum, with rations.

CLERKS AND SHOPMEN.

Men who have been accustomed to in-door employment had better stay at home and earn a decent living, be it ever so small.

GOVERNESSES AND DRESSMAKERS

Will find a difficulty in procuring employment in Queensland.

CRAWLERS OR LOAFERS.

These are terms applied to old hands who have been many years in the Colony, and are "used up," as the saying is, by drink and dissipation. Unwilling to do any work, they wander about from station to station, picking up a precarious

living by doing some light job, and if opportunity offers, by pilfering, the climate enabling them to pass the night by a log of wood under the open sky.

There is a capital law in the Australian Colonies made expressly for these men—it is called “The Vagrant Act”—and when one of these crawlers becomes troublesome on a station, or is seen in a town hanging about stores or shops in the hope of picking up something loose, he is apprehended at once and taken before the nearest bench of magistrates, and is sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for any period not exceeding six months, provided he cannot give a satisfactory account of his mode of living. Some of these men make a living by shepherding the drunkard. When they see a man on the spree they make friends with him, and under a pretence of securing his welfare they follow him about and see him put to bed when unable to take any further care of himself; first of all relieving him of any superfluous cash he may have about him; it need scarcely be said that he is not present in the morning when the inebriate awakes from his debauch.

THE GOLD FIELDS.

Gold is discovered in all parts of the Colony of Queensland, and the fields give employment to a large body of people—the practical miner, the labourer, shopkeeper, carrier, and mechanic of every description.

The diggings are of two kinds—alluvial and quartz reefs; but I would caution the new arrival to be careful and not throw away any opportunity of employment in towns, if he is a mechanic, or on stations, if he is a labourer, to follow the precarious life of a digger.

As a digger it is possible to acquire an independence. One in a thousand may be successful. On the other hand, you may be reduced to beggary. The exposure and privations may subject you to rheumatic and pulmonary complaints which affect the remainder of your life; besides which, you acquire

habits of restlessness, which you will find difficult to shake off.

A "prospector" is a man seeking for gold; some of these men have a vehicle with one or two horses, others travel with pack horses, but many may be seen going from place to place on foot, whereby they are less likely to attract attention.

A prospector should keep his operations and his whereabouts as secret as possible. Two or more generally go together. The kit consists of a pick, shovel, and tin dish, some flour, salt beef or bacon, tea and sugar, a blanket or two, tomahawk, and change of clothes. Their destination is the mountain ranges at the heads of the rivers, where they search for indications of gold by the strata of rocks or general appearance of the country. Owing to the immense tract of country composing the colony of Queensland, and the sparseness of the population, it may be assumed that there are many gold fields yet undiscovered. In fact, fresh discoveries are constantly being made, and one continually sees in the papers the account of a fresh rush, which means the stampede of a number of miners to some new locality where gold has been discovered.

The prospectors generally try "gully raking" at first. Ascending a gully or water-course they look out for a bar or natural ledge of rock running across, on the upper side of which they remove the drift or wash dirt brought down with the rains, and convey this to some water-hole to be panned in the tin dish. If any gold is in the vicinity it is found in small specks in the black sand or emery which remains in the bottom of the pan. They then look for it in the flat country below where the soil has been formed by the continual washing from above.

If it is a likely spot, and their operations are discovered, they can apply for a protection license for a certain quantity of ground, with which no one can interfere until they have decided whether it is payable; in which case they apply for a prospector's claim—an extent of ground about six to ten

times as large as an ordinary claim—this is in addition to an ordinary claim for each miner composing the prospecting party. The remainder of the ground is immediately taken up and pegged off by the hundreds of men composing the rush.

Pieces of quartz, or what is commonly called in England milk stone, are sometimes picked off the surface of the ground in which specks of gold are visible to the eye; these lead to a search for the reef or matrix through which the gold has been permeated by volcanic action. Immense fortunes have been dug out of some of the Queensland reefs, while the alluvial fields have yielded large nuggets or lumps of gold worth from £20 to £4,000. In both instances the leads are often traced for miles, here and there scarcely paying for the labour expended, and in other places yielding a comfortable competency.

On the alluvial diggings the gold is found in gullies leading down the ranges, or on flats into which the gullies run; the chief spots are the natural beds of water courses which have been filled up by volcanic actions of nature. The metal in every shape and size, varying from dust up to nuggets weighing more than 100 pounds each, has been found in the roots of the grass or in the wash drifts on the bed rock from two feet to 20 feet below the surface.

A miner requires a calico tent, and blankets, a pick and shovel, a cradle for washing the dirt in, tin dish to pan it off, and a small leather bag for his treasure.

A gold field having been discovered, a rush is made to the spot. We will fancy one of the new arrivals one of the number.

If you have not already got a miner's license, you had better go at once to the commissioner and procure one, for which you pay 10s.; it lasts for twelve months, and is available for any gold field in the colony. The license, carefully stowed away in your belt, to be exhibited whenever called upon to do so by the police, you find out the probable lead of gold by observing where the claims are pegged out, and you peg out yours as close as you can

to the prospectors' claim. The prospectors are the party who first discovered that particular field, and who have got an extended area of ground.

A single man's claim is 40 feet square, which no one can interfere with, however rich it may prove, when you have pegged it out.

A cradle is a wooden box on rollers, about the size of and something in shape like a child's cradle; it has a long handle placed vertically at one end, and the other end is open, except about two inches of a ledge to prevent the fine dirt being washed over. The hopper of the cradle has a screen of sheet-iron perforated with holes, about three-eighths of an inch in diameter. The cradle is placed near the water hole or small well which you have dug out for the retention of water.

Having loosened the earth with a pick, it is put into a bag or bucket and put into the hopper; the man in charge—generally one of the principal miners—rocks the cradle sideways with his left hand while he pours a small stream of water with his right from a pot with a long handle; the wash dirt is sifted to and fro, and is thoroughly washed, all the small stuff and pieces of gold smaller than the perforated holes passing through and remaining at the bottom of the cradle, being heavier than the gravel; the hopper of the cradle is examined for any nuggets, and then the stuff is thrown aside. After five or six hoppers full are washed, the small grit in the cradle is taken out, put into the tin dish, called a "prospecting pan," and panned off—this requires some knack—and the gold remains at the bottom along with the black sand or emery, which has to be separated from it, and is thrown away.

There are stores of every kind at the diggings, in which you can purchase all you require, and until the diggings are proclaimed a gold field, grog shanties are allowed to be erected, or to be combined with the stores, where every evening you behold scenes of great dissipation. Gold is a circulating medium at 3s. 6d. a pennyweight, or twentieth part of an ounce.

The alluvial diggings are not permanent fields of labour. The population is greatly scattered, and you will find men wandering about from place to place prospecting—that is, trying to find a lead. Many a man goes on hoping against hope, and is at last compelled to return to more civilised society a sadder but a wiser man.

A miner in the alluvial field, if he is a prudent, persevering man, can often make from 10s. to 20s. a day. Many make nothing, and others spend all that they previously saved. It is a very precarious life.

The quartz reef diggings are more permanent, and the diggers are collected in settlements, like villages or towns, where one can have a little society and enjoy the amenities of civilisation.

Quartz is a hard, flinty rock, white in colour, and crystalline in appearance, running in veins through certain descriptions of rock found in auriferous districts. A reef is a continuation of this bed of rock, and the gold is confined in narrow veins, dipping occasionally into pockets, where an extensive deposit is found. A good deal of the stone will pay for crushing, although the gold is not visible to the eye.

The reef often crops out of the ground, and gold has been found on the surface stones. Boring and blasting are resorted to; and the quartz is raised and stacked away until the crushing takes place, which is done by steam machinery. It is then washed, and the gold, in fine dust, amalgamated with quicksilver, undergoes another process or two before it is ready for sale.

The whole of the operations are much more expensive than on alluvial diggings, but the profits are proportionate; and quartz reefs have turned out immense fortunes, and are still continuing to do so on many of the Queensland gold fields.

The independence of a gold digger's life is the great attraction, combined with the never-dying hope that he may one day fall across a nugget or a pocket of gold similar to the one Jack, Tom, or Harry discovered only a few days before.

Any one can go gold digging, and may be successful—it is a complete lottery, and not the reward of scientific knowledge or practical skill. A knowledge of geology is very desirable, for the ignorant man may pass over a copper field or a coal field and be unaware of the indications of lead or silver, which the initiated would at once recognise and avail himself of.

The published land regulations have provided for the discoverer retaining possession of land containing minerals or metals except gold until he can ascertain whether it is advisable to make a purchase and secure a freehold.

It is a very singular circumstance, that although the Colony of New South Wales was first established in 1788, and a deal of the country now composing the gold fields was occupied twenty and thirty years before the discovery of the precious metal, yet nothing was known of its existence until 1851, although holes had been dug for wells and reservoirs in the very spots and through the various drifts in which it has been since discovered. Had gold been discovered during the time that Australia was a convict colony there is no telling what would have been the result, for they were located all about and far beyond the limits of several of the discoveries.

Wages on the gold fields for experienced miners are £3 per week, the proprietor finding powder and all tools, but no rations.

Board and lodgings can be procured for 20s. a week.

All business men, except miners, have to pay £4 per annum to Government for a business license.

A man with horse and cart can earn good wages by drawing wash-dirt from the mines to the water, carrying timber for shafts and adits, and at other jobs.

No digging whatever is done on the Sabbath ; but many of the men go out shooting, fishing, and occupy the day with other amusements.

NATIVE BLACKS.

You may hear strange stories of the native blacks or aborigines, but pay no attention to anything that may be said to cause you alarm. They are employed on many of the stations as stockmen, to look after cattle, and on some of the interior stations they make good shepherds, and are useful in washing sheep. At the far distant stations we hear occasionally of depredations and murders committed by them. It must be borne in mind that we take away their hunting grounds and deprive them of food, and they naturally look to our flocks and herds for subsistence; besides which, we seldom know the provocations offered by the whites. New comers have been already advised to acquire colonial experience before they venture into the interior. The natives about the towns, although a dissipated lot, and degraded by the vices introduced by the white invaders of their country, are in general peaceable and inoffensive.

POLYNESIANS.

These are the aboriginal natives of some of the islands in the Southern Ocean, called the Polynesian group. They were introduced as labour likely to be suitable to our sugar and cotton plantations, as well as for shepherds.

A deal of fuss has been made about their introduction, and the colonists have been charged with slave dealing. The transactions of the colonists have been straightforward and upright in their attempt to introduce cheap labour, and the Government has taken every precaution to protect the interests of the men who have been imported. If any fault is to be found in the system, it has been beyond the control of those to whom they were consigned.

The colonists have had nothing whatever to do with their primary engagement, or the means held out to induce them to come, or the force, if any, that may have been exercised

in their being kidnapped. So far as the colonists were concerned, these men were engaged through an agent in the same manner that servants in the United Kingdom or Germany would be, and on their arrival they received every consideration of wages and rations stipulated. The system will have to be abolished, not because public opinion has condemned it so strongly, but because they are found not to answer. I have heard complaints of their inefficiency from many quarters, and during the shearing operations of 1869-70, I witnessed on one station five Polynesian labourers cutting firewood for the boilers, which one European could have done. On another station I saw two Polynesians in charge of one flock of sheep, and a European in charge of the Polynesians—and some of their employers will gladly turn them over to anyone who will take them, they themselves putting up with the loss of their passage-money and other expenses incidental to their importation. They may possibly answer on sugar plantations, but that has yet to be proved.

CHINESE

This indefatigable race of people are gradually spreading over Australia. They may be found in extensive groups on all our gold fields, where they will find a good living on claims which the Europeans have worked out and abandoned.

They keep shops in almost all our inland towns, and cultivate vegetable gardens, producing articles by irrigation when the gardens of the Europeans are parched up and valueless. They are a quiet, inoffensive race of people, but will not go out to service as labourers—a few take the office of cooks. I have never seen a drunken Chinaman. Some of them eat and smoke opium to excess, but these do not make themselves public nuisances as drunken Europeans do. The opium-eating Chinaman is his own enemy only; he gradually withers away, bodily and mentally, suffering no pain. A life of stupidity with a painless death.

Several of the Chinese in good circumstances have married

European girls, chiefly Irish, and have fine families, a great improvement upon the celestial stock.

CRIME.

During the nine years ending 1867 the number of prisoners tried in the colony of Queensland were 680, of whom 440 were convicted, averaging about 49 convictions per annum.

Taking into consideration the scattered population of the colony, and in remote places the absence of police supervision and control, and consequent difficulty of detection, the wonder is that serious crimes are so rare.

In the towns we have an efficient body of police under a commissioner and travelling inspectors; and the outlying districts are visited by the native police under European officers, whose duties are too widely scattered to be always available.

Without the slightest desire to interfere with the freedom of the Press, which is the safeguard of the public, I cannot help alluding to a practice extant in the colonies as well as in England, namely, the publication of comments upon the particulars which transpire on the trial of atrocious criminals; and it is a matter for serious consideration whether any good is effected thereby.

Unless restrained by the fear of God, inculcated by a sound moral education, which also influences a desire to win the good opinion of men, there is a natural tendency in man to do evil, which is strengthened and confirmed by reading the arguments adduced on the facts divulged.

We are told how short sighted the criminal was in certain matters, how easily detection might have been defied, and the law evaded for a while, at least, by a little precaution here and there, and how foolishly he acted in some particular points which led to his detection. Such publicity creates a reasoning in the minds of the depraved, and they are led to consider whether, under similar circumstances, they could not do better; and should an opportunity offer, and the time

for action arrive, the premeditation affords a guide to avoid those little acts, and carry out those little omissions which they are told so clearly led to the detection of the criminals whose deeds have been blazoned before the world.

We are affording facilities for the perpetration of crimes upon organised principles of success without the fear of detection. We have not far to go to ascertain that cold-blooded murder has for some considerable time been an established institution which defies the powers of the law. We hear of the secret ambush and the fatal bullet, but we seldom hear of retribution following; there is no bungling there, no robbery of the victim, no handling of the body; as the victim falls so there he lies, without the slightest clue to point out the author of the deed.

By the publication of such comments as have lately appeared upon the fearful cases of murder that have been carried out, and hideous cases of atrocity that have been perpetrated, we are teaching our criminals to act with a little more precaution, and the probabilities of impunity will be in their favour; besides which the perusal of such cases, and of the arguments thereon, creates a prurient and morbid curiosity in the minds of the young and innocent, which inflames the imagination and encourages a tendency to vice and immorality.

COLONIAL PROGENY.

For a long period after the foundation of the colony the progeny of the Europeans were called "currency" and "corn stalks," the latter soubriquet derivable from the fact of their growing fast, thin and tall. Currency was in contradistinction to the juvenile importations; these terms are now nearly obsolete. If the Australian-born progeny are not an improvement upon the original stock I do not think there is any deterioration; as a rule, they are above the middle height, straight and well formed. Accustomed to ride from early youth, they are first rate horsemen, in which accomplishment the females also

excel. Keen to observe and quick to learn, coupled with the great diversity of life brought continually under their notice, they are naturally shrewd and clever, and from their out-door occupation become strong and healthy, possessing great powers of endurance.

Some of the colonial youths brought up in the bush, uneducated and unrestrained, have a tendency to be "fast," but generally speaking they are not addicted to drunkenness or vicious habits.

INVESTMENTS FOR CAPITAL.

The best and safest mode of investing capital is by purchase of bank shares or Government debentures, but a good return may be had by the loan of small sums upon freehold security. Many persons who have a small capital would lay it out on land provided they could borrow a small amount occasionally to meet working expenses. Loans upon this system can command interest at 20 per cent., but a capitalist would be safe in investing at from 12 to 15 per cent., giving the borrower a fair chance of success.

The present time is most favourable for the purchase of stock and stations, but persons who are inclined to embark in squatting pursuits should inspect the properties offered for sale, and unless practical men themselves should be accompanied by a practical man, who could enter into the details of the working expenses and probable returns, capabilities of the country, and other contingencies upon which the profits depend. The demand for Australian meats will create a favourable market for the disposal of surplus stock, and if proper attention be paid to the improvement of the stock, whether sheep or cattle, squatting will give a handsome return upon the capital invested.

The breeding of horses has been much neglected of late, except on one or two establishments, where draught stock has been cultivated to advantage.

There is a great demand for horses for India, and "walers"

or horses from the Australian Colonies used to command a good price until the animals became so deteriorated as to be almost useless. I am of opinion that a fine opening exists for the establishment of a breeding stud for the Indian market in any of the northern districts of Queensland; good mares could be purchased at the rate of £10 each, which could be crossed with Arab blood imported from India, the progeny of which, if merely handled and made tractable, would realise in the Indian market prices varying from 500 to 1000 rupees each, £50 to £100, while the cost of production, freight, fodder, and interest of outlay would not exceed on an average £30.

Investments on the gold fields are very precarious, some have turned out profitable; but in general, one half of the reefs with promising names, in which shares are offered for sale, have never exhibited the slightest indication of gold, and are mere traps for the credulous speculator. It stands to reason that as a gold producing claim pays its own current expenses, no holder would sell a share unless he were compelled to leave through bad health or other unforeseen circumstances. Gold mining is a complete lottery.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Government of Queensland is under a Governor and Executive Council, a Legislative Council of 21 nominated members, and a Legislative Assembly of 32 elected members. The Sessions generally last for four to six months, and the sittings are held in Brisbane, in commodious Houses of Parliament recently erected at an enormous outlay.

The following are the electoral qualifications, and the franchise can be obtained by any industrious man within a few months after his arrival in the colony:—

Every man, 21 years of age, natural born or naturalised subject, who is

Owner of a freehold worth £100 per annum.

Occupier of a house of the annual value of £10.

Receiving a salary of £100 per annum.

Paying £40 a year for board and lodging, or £10 a year for lodging only.

Provided the person has been in possession of freehold or occupied a house, received a salary, or paid a rent for six months previous to registration.

Also,

Leaseholder to the annual value of £10 whose lease has not less than three years to run at the time of registration, or three years of whose lease has expired previous to registration.

Also,

Holder of a pastoral license from the Crown.

It is contemplated to bring in a Bill giving a franchise to the gold miners, who may be said to be unrepresented in Parliament.

The new comer should have his name enrolled as soon as possible.

Population of Queensland.—Census, 1868 : Males, 65,843 ; females, 41,584.

Education.—There are 73 schools in various parts of the colony supported by the Government, where education is imparted by first-rate masters free of any charge. These are under the control of a Board of Education, and are conducted under the national system. Besides the above, there are 94 schools not under the jurisdiction of the Board.

Savings Banks.—Government savings banks are established throughout the colony, under the head office in Brisbane ; interest allowed at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. A branch bank has been established in London, 32, Charing Cross, where any emigrant proceeding to Queensland can deposit any amount not exceeding £100, which he can draw out on his arrival in the colony or any subsequent period, with interest added at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, commencing from the 1st of the month after the date of deposit.

Live Stock.—On the 1st January, 1869, the colony contained the following live stock :

Sheep	...	...	...	8,921,784
Horses	...	...	...	66,878
Cattle	...	...	...	968,279
Pigs ...	...	...	...	26,185

Agriculture.—On the 1st January, 1869, the following area of land was under cultivation :—

39,321 acres miscellaneous crops

3,396 acres sugar

Total ... 42,717 acres

Cotton.—In 1868 there were 11,454 acres of land under cotton crops, which yielded 1,809,687 lbs. of cotton for exportation.

Sugar Crops.—During 1868 the sugar crops produced 639 tons of sugar, and 35,599 gallons of proof rum. Years must elapse before we can supply the colonial demand for sugar and rum.

Post-Offices.—The post-office arrangements entail a heavy expenditure of public funds, owing to the distances the mails are conveyed, and the paucity of population along the lines.

Town postage is... 1d. per half-ounce, 2d. one ounce.

Inland letters..... 2d. „ 4d. „

United Kingdom... 6d. „ 1s. „

Registration fee... 6d.

Branch offices are established throughout the colony, in number about 107, connected with upwards of 1,300 stations. Many of these are also telegraph stations, and money-order offices for the transmission of any sums under £10.

Railways.—About 200 miles of railway are now open for traffic. The ascent of the main range west of Brisbane is a fine specimen of engineering skill. The range is about 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, and the ascent is one continuous line, the steepest gradient being 1 in 50. Although the line has been open upwards of four years, there has not been a single accident.

Telegraphs.—A cheap system of telegraphic communication has been established throughout the colony. There are now upwards of 2,000 miles in operation, with a gradual extension.

It is proposed to carry the line to the new settlements on the Gulf of Carpentaria, thence to Singapore, thus connecting Australia with the universal system of telegraphic communication.

Lighthouses.—The east coast of New Holland, or Australia, has several harbours of refuge, which are rendered available by first-class lighthouses and efficient pilots.

Religion.—The population is divided into the following denominations :—

Church of England—Roman Catholics—Presbyterians—Methodists—Congregational—Baptists—Particular Baptists—Lutheran—Independent—German—Primitive Methodists—United Methodists, and Bible Christian.

The Church of England has a diocesan synod consisting of the bishop, clergy, and laymen to represent the several parishes.

The clergy of all denominations are entirely supported by voluntary contributions, and substantial edifices are erected in all the principal towns and villages.

Newspapers.—There are newspapers established throughout the colony, which can be transmitted in the colony post free, if posted within seven days after publication.

The “Queenslander” is a valuable weekly farmers’ paper, ably treating on all subjects connected with the productions of the soil, climate, machinery, &c.; it also gives an epitome of current events collected from the other periodicals.

The “Darling Downs Gazette” is essentially the squatters’ paper, being located in the finest and most populous squatting district in Queensland. It is published thrice a week, and contains reliable accounts of the cereal crops, productions of the vineyard, &c.

The “Northern Argus” and “Rockhampton Bulletin”

are published in Rockhampton, in the northern district of Queensland, where the question of separation has often been agitated. These journals are very independent in expression of opinions, and give reliable accounts of the gold fields and state of northern affairs.

The “Maryborough Chronicle” and “Gympie Times” are published in the vicinity of the most extensive gold fields in the colony, and give a faithful account of the discoveries of the precious metal as well as other local matters.

The colonial newspapers are in general a credit to the proprietors and the public, and the editorial strictures on local subjects as well as politics are usually made impartially and satisfactorily.

Joint Stock Banks.—There are five banking establishments in the colony, with branch establishments in several of the inland towns:—

Bank of New South Wales.

Union Bank of Australia.

Australia Joint Stock Bank.

Bank of Australasia.

Commercial Banking Company of Sydney.

These are flourishing establishments, giving the shareholders interest at the rate of 15 to 17 per cent. None of these are of Queensland origin, and the profits derived from Queensland capital are forwarded for the benefit of a foreign proprietary.

Municipal Councils.—We have municipal councils in all the chief towns, who manage local affairs by local taxation; also Masonic and Odd-fellows’ lodges—public societies of every kind—schools of art—associations of various pursuits, —farmers’—horticultural — agricultural — pastoral, and licensed victuallers’—sporting and social clubs, and charitable institutions.

Price of Provisions &c., in Queensland, January, 1870.

Beef—Hind quarter $1\frac{3}{4}$ d. per pound.

Fore „ $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. „

Beef and Mutton by the joint, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3d. per lb.

Flour, best quality—17s. 6d. to 20s. per 100 lbs.

2nd quality—14s. 0d. to 15s. „

Sugar, by the bag, 4d. and $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

Tea, 2s. to 2s. 6d. per lb.

Coffee, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. per lb., in tins.

Soap, 4d. to 5d. per lb.

Oatmeal, 4d. to 5d. per lb.

Salt (up country), $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3d. per lb.

Boots and Shoes much the same as in England.

Clothing, slightly in advance of English prices.

ADVANTAGES OF QUEENSLAND AS A FIELD FOR EMIGRANTS.

This chapter will be appropriated to three important subjects essential to prosperity and success, climate, soil, and capabilities.

1. *Climate*.—The only objection that can be made to the climate of Queensland is that for three or four months of the year the weather is very hot during mid-day. As the days in summer consist of 14 hours of sunlight and two hours of twilight, exposure to the mid-day heat can always be avoided by the labourer or the traveller. Field labour can be carried on from 4 a.m. till 11 a.m. in any part of the colony, allowing one hour for breakfast, and from 3 p.m. till sun-down, thus affording ten clear hours for the greatest enthusiast in field operations, or for the traveller bent on making a long day's journey. There is no continuation of excessive hot weather; two or three days thereof is followed by a thunderstorm or sudden change of wind, when a spell of moderate weather supervenes. The nights in general are cool on the coast country and invariably so on the table land, and the hot winds of the southern portions of Australia are scarcely ever experienced.

During the winter months on the table land, one is glad of a pea-coat in the early morn when the ground is covered with a white frost and the air is keen and bracing, and fires are enjoyed in-doors of an evening. In the autumn and spring the climate is perfection, enjoyable as in any part of the known world.

The climate on the whole is considered by the faculty as particularly suited to incipient consumptive patients, and many remarkable cases of recovery have been noted.

Soil.—The soil of Queensland is greatly diversified, consisting in general of rich alluvial soil for sugar and cotton, fine sandy loam for gardens, and gravelly ridges and slopes for the orange and the vine. Wheat and other cereals have been favourably grown both on the flat country and the uplands. There are immense tracts of country still open for selection on many of the Coast Rivers, the banks of which are covered with a dense bush of the most magnificent evergreen vegetation, requiring but little labour to clear off. These bush lands consist of rich alluvial soil, and are well adapted for sugar, tobacco, arrow-root, and maize, or Indian corn, as well as bananas, pine-apples, and other tropical fruits.

The best wheat and hay are grown on the table lands west of the dividing range.

Capabilities of Queensland.—In the commencement of this little work I have enumerated the productions of Queensland, which clearly demonstrate that we can grow all the cereals and vegetables and most of the fruits of England as well as the majority of the commercial productions of the soil grown in any part of the tropical world. In the same garden, without the aid of artificial means, may be seen side by side the European and the Asiatic fruits, and vegetables of every description. In the same field wheat, barley, oats, Lucerne, and turnips, along with cotton, arrowroot, maize, and sorghum.

At the Intercolonial Exhibition held in Sydney in 1869, Mr. Walter Hill, the Director of the Brisbane Botanical Gardens, exhibited the following Queensland productions :—

East and West Indian arrowroot, tapioca and cassareepe, Conquintay or banana flour, maize flour and tara, turmeric, Cayenne pepper, Tinnevelly and Aleppo senna, croton oil, tea, black and Paraguay ; coffee, sugar from West Indian cane, ginger, cinnamon, indigo madder, jack fruit, mango, West Indian limes, custard apples, granadilla, rosella, ground nuts, ginger, casvava, yams, bananas, liquorice root, Sea Island, New Orleans, Peruvian, and African cotton, grown in Brisbane ; a variety of hemp, jute, and China grass, sweet potatoes, tobacco in three varieties, Persian, Virginian, and Havanna, Queensland limes and native hemp, eighteen varieties of sugar canes and eighteen varieties of rare foliage plants in pots.

Wild flowers are so abundant in the scrubs and forests of Queensland that English bees are found in every direction, far from the haunts of the white man, where they were originally introduced. They build their hives in the hollow trunks of trees, from whence the aboriginal natives procure a fine supply of honey, previously destroying the bees by the dense smoke of a resinous torch. I have often seen them feeding their dogs on the bee-bread.

In contrast to the foregoing particulars, allow me to point out to you the following statement of the climate of Canada, as put forth by her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners in a little pamphlet entitled "Information for Emigrants to the British colonies," page 8 :—

"The prominent feature in the climate of Canada is its long and severe winter, especially in the northerly provinces of Quebec. There it begins in November and ends in April. During that period the snow covers the ground to the depth of several feet, and necessarily puts a stop to all out-door labour, excepting that connected with what is termed 'lumbering'—that is, preparing and getting timber out of the forests ready to be floated down the rivers when they become unfrozen. Live stock requires to be housed while the snow lasts."

Again, page 9 :—

“The dryness and depth of the snow, which, of course, obliterates ordinary roads, and renders the use of vehicles on wheels impracticable, affords, however, facilities for travelling and for conveying produce to market by sleighs, which readily open lines of communication across the country in every requisite direction.”

Quite irrespective of the roads being closed up and all communication between different localities being cut off, except by sleighs over the frozen snow, the following facts should not be overlooked :—

In Canada the expense of a double mode of transit and conveyance is imperative—the ordinary wheel vehicle in summer and the sleigh in winter. A much greater quantity of woollen clothes is indispensable, and unless a large supply of fuel is procured in summer and stacked for winter use a deal of suffering and inconvenience will be experienced. No work can be done for nearly six months, except by the hardy bushman or lumberer, and fodder must be provided and stored for the farm-horses and cattle, which require to be housed to save them from perishing.

In Queensland one can work all the year round without any inconvenience by spelling three or four hours during the mid-day in the hottest weather ; a smaller quantity of light clothing will suffice ; very little firewood is required, and cattle are never housed, and require but little food beyond the natural grass and herbs.

Taking it, therefore, as an established fact that the climates of Canada and Queensland are remarkably healthy, and that disease is almost unknown in both these colonies owing to the purity and clearness of the atmosphere, the advantages in favour of Queensland as a field for emigration are so prominent and undeniable that it would be an insult to the common sense of the British public to argue the matter any further.

ADVICE TO EMIGRANTS.

Having passed your examination and obtained a passage certificate, make preparations for the voyage by having your clothes put in order and your outfit completed. Be guided in your selection of apparel by the season in which you expect to arrive at your destination; your voyage will probably occupy from 85 to 100 days. The seasons in Queensland are as follows:—Hot weather, 15th October till 15th February; cold weather with ice and frost on elevated localities, such as Toowoomba, Warwick, and the Downs, May, June, and July; temperate weather, 15th February till 30th April—1st August till 15th October. The quantity of clothing you are bound to take by the passage regulations is specified, and will be sufficient if selected properly. You will find flannel articles the best, as you are not so likely to take cold after violent exertions as you would be if clad in linen, besides which flannel will keep out both heat and cold better. Get a drab hat with tolerable wide brim and a chin strap for the voyage, and if the weather is very hot put a thin linen or muslin covering round the hat just above the brim, twisted slightly into a roll. Have a cloth cap for the evenings and during the cold weather.

Don't forget towels—the Turkish cotton towels are comfortable and durable. Put up for the voyage some needles and thread, a few buttons, and a little more salt water soap than the Government allowance, also a clasp knife and some twine.

The Government vessels proceeding to Queensland with emigrants carry a library, so you will have plenty of amusement and instruction. For practical instruction and real usefulness you cannot do better than study the little book now before you.

Having once started, bear in mind that the peace and happiness of all on board depend upon the good conduct of each individual member of the community, who are compelled

to associate together for a period of three months or more, and that the success of the voyage and welfare of all on board can only be ensured by strict discipline on the part of the captain, doctor, and matron, and the observance of the rules and regulations on the part of the emigrants.

There is another point which it is as well to lay before you ; the character of the ship's crew and passengers, and their conduct on the voyage, often have an influence upon the latter after their arrival at their destination, so you cannot be too particular in conducting yourself properly on board, and in using your influence over others to do the same.

Above all things, avoid quarrels, and be civil and obliging to everyone as far as lies in your power. You will find civility a cheap and sure means of acquiring friends, and it will carry you safely through many difficulties which are only increased by a cross temper and disobliging manners.

Having reached your destination, and it is ascertained that your vessel has a clean bill of health, you will at once be forwarded to the depot, from which you will be hired, or drafted off to the depots in the country.

When parties wishing to procure servants visit the depot, be civil, and answer the questions put to you with truthfulness, so that in the event of your being engaged, it may not transpire that you have used deception to procure employment. The Government adopt every precaution to ensure that you shall not fall into improper hands, or be the victims of unprincipled parties ; it is for you to be equally circumspect, that your employers shall not be disappointed in your services and qualifications.

The Government have appointed gentlemen to look after your welfare, who will inform you of the rate of wages and probability of employment, and unless you are a mechanic or domestic servant, who can procure occupation in the town, the sooner you proceed up the country the better. You will not only find the town an expensive place to live in, but you are open to temptations which you will find almost impos-

sible to avoid or overcome after a long voyage, and none so alluring and pernicious in its operations as drunkenness. Avoid drink therefore as you would the plague; the weakening effects of a tropical climate create a craving for stimulants, which will soon pass away as you get accustomed to the climate; but, if you once commence the system of supplying that craving, you will find it impossible to shake off a habit which gradually increases and plunges a man into degradation and ruin. You will find that drunkenness is the cause of more than half the crimes which are punished in our courts of law—that it is the source of half the diseases afflicting the patients that fill our hospitals, and the origin of most of the domestic quarrels that disgrace our community.

It is the plague spot of Australia, so make up your mind not to be one of the unhappy number whose career in the thriving colony of Queensland is to be clouded and curtailed by drunkenness.

Most of the towns in Queensland have churches of every denomination, and schools under the national system of education, where children can be educated without any expense, as they are supported by the Government, under the control of a board of education, and are found to work satisfactorily.

Hospitals are also established throughout the colony, so that mendicity or begging is seldom witnessed; the man or woman who is unable to work from physical incapacity or old age can there find a comfortable asylum.

Savings banks are established in all the principal towns, under Government control, and afford the means for the thrifty man to profit by economy and care. Any sum can be paid in, from 5s. upwards, which will receive interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and the money can be drawn out without any trouble if the depositor wishes to appropriate it to other purposes.

Should you have occasion to go up the country to any of the distant stations, travelling may be undertaken at any

season of the year, with the following precautions:—In summer, guard against the extreme heat of the sun by wearing the linen or muslin roll round your hat, with a tail hanging eight or ten inches down your back to protect the nape of your neck, and do not expose yourself when heated to the cold, bleak winds that occasionally prevail.

In summer do not camp at night close to the water, or the musquitoes will give you no rest, and in winter do not sleep on the low flats, as a cold damp air rises from the flat lands. A slightly elevated ridge is the best spot to camp upon.

You require to take a pair of blankets and a change of clothes, and, if you can get it, a piece of waterproof cloth to lie upon; this also serves to protect your blankets from the rain. The blankets being rolled up, with your spare clothes inside, in a long bundle, the ends are strapped together and formed into shape like a horse collar, through which you pass your head—it lies upon your shoulder, and the ends under your opposite arm, where it is easily carried. By lying on the painted cloth you avoid rheumatism, which is very prevalent in the colony, caused by people lying on the bare ground, from which the moisture is attracted by the heat of the body. Never use black hats in summer; they are very oppressive to the head, and frequently induce headache.

A quart pot to boil your tea in, and a pint to drink it out of. A box of matches, pocket-knife, a little tea and sugar, and your mid-day meal only, if you can reach a station before night. You will find great hospitality at every station, and a welcome to the shepherds' and bushmen's huts. It becomes a serious inconvenience on greatly frequented roads, but seldom or never refused to the wayfaring traveller. Offer payment if you have it; in all probability it will be refused, and you will feel a satisfaction in having done so. You can buy rations at any of the stores on the various stations.

When camping out in the bush, you will find a covering

made of green branches leaning over a log a great protection from the heavy dews, which otherwise would saturate your blankets, making them smell unpleasant, and subjecting them to be covered with maggots from the blow fly.

Never drink much water early in the day however thirsty you may be; the inconvenience will soon pass off, and you will not require it; but if you once commence to drink, not only is your thirst increased and a constant supply required, but undue perspiration and inconvenience are promoted, and you will, in all probability, be in great distress, if you do not meet with water as often as you require it.

Always make an early start and have the day before you.

If you can avoid it, do not attempt to cross streams that are flooded in times of rain, even if you be a good swimmer, as the creeks and rivers in Australia are full of snags or sunken trees, and there is danger of being forced by the current against the limbs, or of being carried under—the best of swimmers have been drowned. If you are compelled to cross, select a wide place where there is little or no current, and wait till you are cool and collected before you go into the water.

Should you be overtaken by a storm, avoid the trees, because they are conductors of lightning, and branches are often blown off by the force of the wind.

When you light a fire in the bush, always burn off the grass around the spot, and stop the spread of the flames by whipping them back towards the burnt space with a bunch of green leaves; this will extinguish the blaze without any difficulty; the foregoing will render your position safe, while you are asleep, should a high wind arise. Several serious accidents have occurred by neglect of this precaution.

Avoid camping under a dead or leaning tree, the branches of which are likely to fall in a gale of wind, and never light your fire at the root of a dead tree, which may burn through and fall during the night.

Be careful in picking up firewood in the bush to turn it

over before you lift it, you will then avoid the bite of a snake or the centipede or scorpion, which infest dead wood.

On a cold windy night make a break-wind of branches ; you will find this protection as good as a couple of blankets.

Ascertain and note the distance of one station from another, which distances you can regulate pretty well by your mode of walking, taking account of the time by the sun, which is visible about fourteen hours in summer and ten hours in winter.

The day is twelve hours long about the 21st March and 21st September. There is very little twilight all the year. You will find it very useful to get a knowledge of the bearings of some of the principal stars or constellations, especially the Southern Cross and Evening Star ; they are capital guides at night.

When you are travelling, or on your arrival at any station where you are engaged, ascertain which way the waters flow, such as rivers and creeks. You will find this knowledge very useful in case you have ever lost your way—there is a great sameness in the bush. You have only to take a course across the country, which will bring you to some water-course, which you can follow up or down ; all stations are formed near the water. Should the bed of the watercourse be dry, examine the tufts of grass and roots of trees, and you will find by the drift wood which direction the water runs—all the small saplings on the banks bend towards the direction of the current.

You will find horse and bullock teams continually going up the country, and you can get a lift for a trifle, and often for nothing : it will be a great comfort to be relieved of your swag (blankets and clothes), besides the pleasure of having company on the road. Bullock teams travel from 8 to 12 miles a-day ; horse teams from 16 to 20 miles.

If you are a married man and have children, you will find a hand sewing machine very useful and always saleable. Take out a few extra needles.

On entering into service, or undertaking work by contract, have all particulars in writing, and keep a copy of your

agreement ; it is astonishing to witness the amount of litigation arising from verbal agreements, the details of which are liable to be misconstrued, and the witnesses to which have, in all probability, left the station or the district.

The following form of agreement will be found useful:—

Memorandum of Agreement made this day of

A.D. 187 , between A. B., squatter, of station,
district of , of the one part, and C. D., shepherd,
of the other part.

The said C. D. hereby agrees to serve the said A. B. as shepherd, and to make himself generally useful, for the term of twelve calendar months from the date of this agreement, and to obey the lawful orders of the said A. B., or his agent or overseer, and to be responsible for all property committed to his charge.

In consideration of which services being faithfully performed, the said A. B. hereby agrees to pay to the said C. D. wages at the rate of pounds per annum, payable (monthly or quarterly), and to supply him with the following weekly rations, namely:—

8 lbs. flour,

2 lbs. sugar,

14 lbs. beef or mutton,

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. tea.

(Signed)

A. B.

C D

Witness, E. F

It will be necessary to give your employer notice before your agreement expires that you intend to leave, in order that he may arrange to supply your place.

You will find that plenty of exercise, plain living and temperance, combined with the fresh air, impart health and strength and a buoyancy of spirits fitting you for any undertaking or encountering any hardships that may arise.

BUSH COOKERY.

Damper, or Bush Bread.

Cut a piece of bark off a gum tree for a kneading trough about two feet square.

Put on it two or three pannikins full of flour—one pannikin full is about one pound—add a small teaspoonful of salt to every pound of flour, gradually pour water into the centre and work it till it becomes a thick paste. The secret of a good damper depends upon the thorough working of this paste. Shape it into a round flat cake about two inches thick—it will be ready for cooking.

Your fire should be prepared some time before, so that you may have a large quantity of ashes. Rake out the ashes with a forked stick, level the ashes on the ground, which should be about two or three inches thick, rub your cake over with a little loose flour to prevent it sticking, and carefully place it on the ashes. Cover it all over with hot ashes about two or three inches deep.

It will be baked in 30 or 40 minutes, according to size. You can tell when it is done by uncovering it and striking with your finger nails; if not done the sound is dull and dead; or stick your knife in, and if it draws out clean it is done.

Knock off all the ashes with a green bough, stand it up to cool, and it is fit for use.

Johnny Cakes, or Leather Jackets.

Mix your dough as above. Break off a good pinch and spread it out into a thin cake, say as large as a plate, and half-an-inch thick.

Having raked out your ashes, gently place the cake on them, do not cover it, but after a few minutes turn it and do the other side. These are made in haste when there is no time to make a damper, or when the ground is too wet to bake one.

COOKING MEAT.

You either carry a billy (a tin can to hold three or four quarts) to boil your meat in, or you cook it as under—

Carry a bush gridiron with you; it is made of a piece of

any old hoop iron, bent zigzag, like the letter S, several times; this will broil a mutton chop or beef steak, pigeon or duck, and you will find it much more delicious than cooking it in a frying pan.

BUSH TEA.

You carry your tea, say quarter pound, in one bag, and good brown sugar, two pounds, in another. Your quart pot and pannikin are hung to your belt behind. Having made your fire, fill your quart pot with water and put it in front of the fire to boil, touching the sticks.

When boiling, put in a good pinch of tea and lift it off directly or it will boil over, cover the pot with your pannikin, and it will be ready for use in eight or ten minutes. Put a sufficiency of sugar in your pannikin, and mix it by pouring the tea on and off till the sugar is dissolved. The leaves will settle in a couple of minutes, and you can enjoy a beverage which you will find more refreshing than grog or any other stimulant.

Usual price of provisions in the bush.

Meat	...	...	0s.	3d.	per lb.
Flour	...	...	0s.	6d.	„
Tea	...	...	3s.	0d.	„
Sugar	...	...	0s.	6d.	„

Brown sugar makes better bush tea than white sugar.

IN CONCLUSION, I would urge upon you the necessity of making yourself a useful member of society, if you wish for success in the land of your adoption.

Strict regard to probity in all your transactions; uniform civility to all with whom you may have intercourse; temperance in your habits, and industry in your vocation, must lead to desirable results; and should you be unfortunate, you will have the consolation of knowing that you have done

your best and deserved success, although you could not command it.

Above all things make up your mind never to be daunted with difficulties ; let your motto be "try again," and you will soon discover that what you once considered a desperate undertaking, has become a trifle, light as air.

J. C. W.

LONDON, 18th June, 1870.

